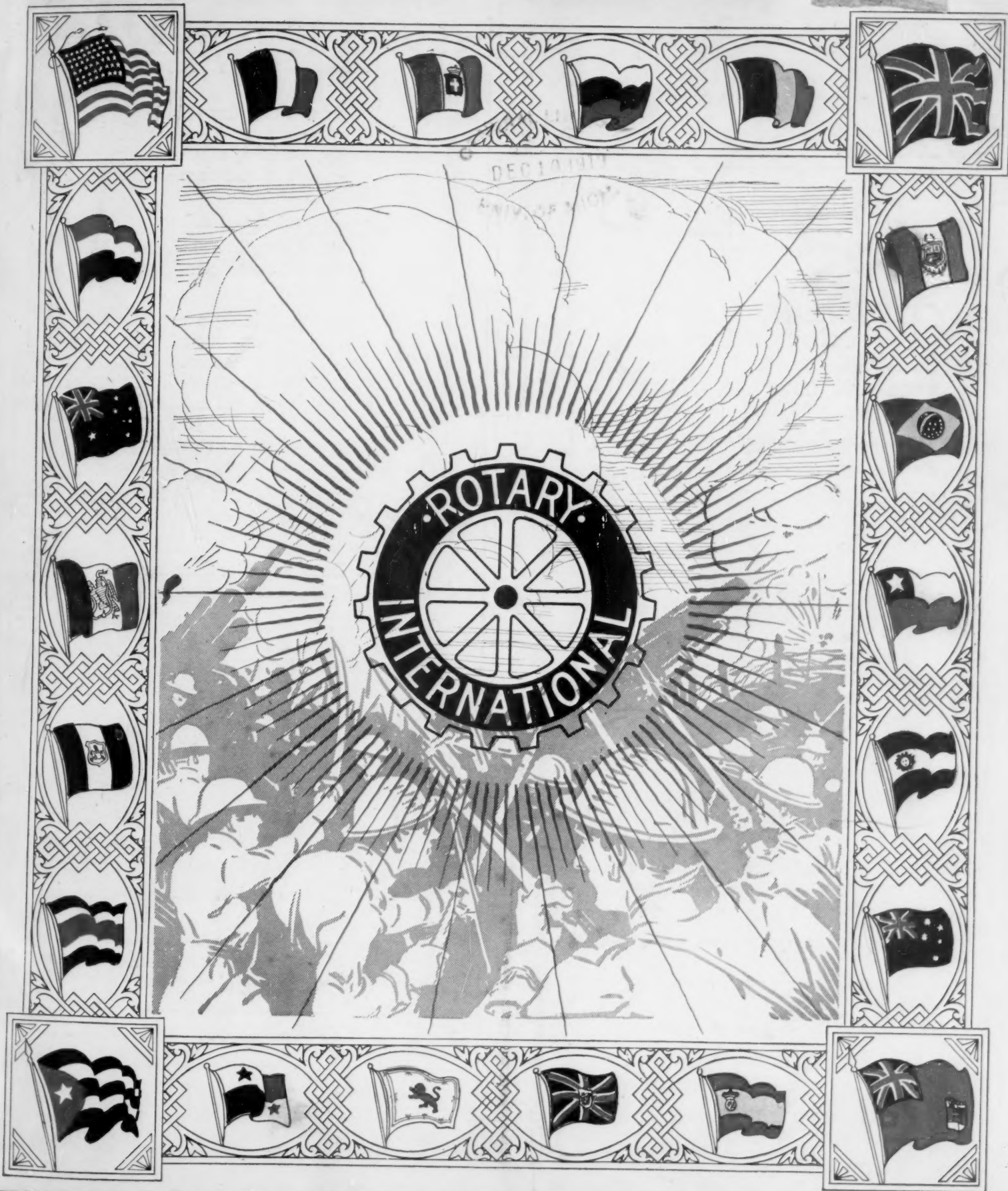


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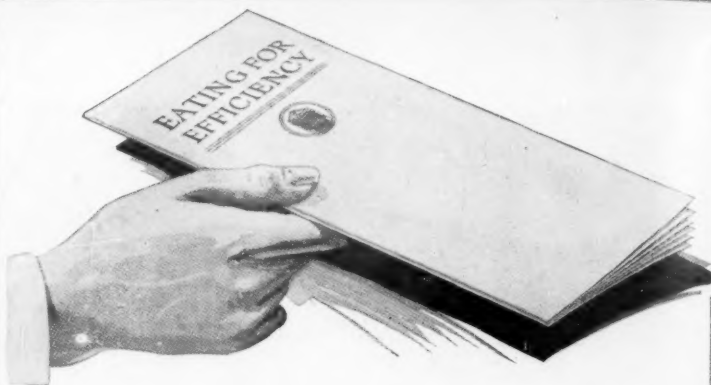
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Advertising	Page	Compasses	Page
Classified, Directory of.....	40	Taylor Instrument Companies.....	32
Auto Accessories		Druggists Boxes	
Allen Auto Specialty Co.....	37	Myers Mfg. Co.....	33
E. S. Michener.....	37	Efficiency Engineers	
Champion Spark Plug Co.....	39	Babeon's Statistical Organisation.....	28
Electric Sales Corp.....	39	Jas. E. Morrison Co.....	31
Landers Bros. Co.....	37	Envelopes	
Taylor Instrument Companies.....	32	Berkowitz Envelope Co.....	33
Banks		Favors	
Union Trust Co., Chicago.....	39	Herbert T. McConnell.....	31
Baths		Flowers	
The Kercher Bath Co.....	36	Florists' Section in Rotary.....	29
Beverages		Fountain Pens	
Cantrell and Cochran (Ginger Ale)		L. E. Waterman Co.....	36
Dublin and Belfast.....	30	Freight Forwarders	
Blank Books		Trans-Continental Freight Co.....	35
Irving-Pitt Mfg. Co.....	27	Furniture	
Book Publishers		S. Karpen & Bros.....	32
Chapple Publishing Co.....	31	Hair Cloth	
Reilly & Britton Co.....	28	Geo. S. Cox & Bros., Inc.....	40
Brass Goods		Health	
Brass Goods Mfg. Co.....	36	Shortle's Albuquerque Sanatorium.....	28
Brokerage (Window Glass)		Battle Creek Sanatorium.....	Inside Front Cover
Johnston Brokerage Co.....	40	The Kercher Baths.....	36
Building Movers		Hosiery	
John Eichleay, Jr., Co.....	34	Chipman Knitting Mills.....	32
Burlap, Buckram and Webbing		Hotels	
Landers Bros. Co.....	37	Beaumont, Crosby House.....	40
Carbon Remover		Boston, Hotel Lenox.....	36
E. S. Michener.....	37	Buffalo, Hotel Statler.....	38
Card Cases		Chicago, Hotel Sherman.....	38
R. M. Patterson.....	29	Cleveland, Hotel Statler.....	38
Chemicals		Detroit, Hotel Statler.....	38
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.....	38	Miami, Hotel Urmev.....	40
Cigars		New York, Hotel McAlpin.....	40
Henry T. Offenderinger.....	35	New York, Martha Washington Hotel	
Collections		(For Women).....	36
The United Mercantile Co.....	34	New York, Hotel Majestic.....	38
		Providence, Hotel Crown.....	33
		St. Louis, Hotel Statler.....	38
		Syracuse, Hotel Onondaga.....	33

House Furnishings	
Moran & Hastings Co.....	33
S. Karpen & Bros.....	32
House Organs	
Kable Brothers Co.....	39
Industrial Efficiency	
Babson's Statistical Organisation.....	28
Insurance	
The Traveler's Ins. Co.....	32
Jewelry	
The Miller Jewelry Co.....	28
Labels	
Kehm Fietech & Miller Co.....	34
Ladies' Garments	
Alexander Wilkie.....	30
Leather Goods	
R. M. Patterson.....	29
Letter Opener	
O. K. Mfg. Co.....	40

**35,750 Copies
of This Issue
Were Printed**

Lighting Fixtures	
Moran & Hastings Mfg. Co.....	33
Loose Leaf Systems	
Irving-Pitt Mfg. Co.....	27
Magazines	
National Magazine.....	32
Mun's Wear	
Delpark, Inc.....	37
Milk Bottle Caps	
Hagerstown Cap Co.....	33

Municipal Publicity	
Rotary Club of Kansas City.....	Outside Back Cover
Office Appliances and Supplies	
Irving-Pitt Mfg. Co.....	27
Kalamasoo Vegetable Parchment Co.....	37
L. E. Waterman Co.....	36
Moran & Hastings Co.....	33
Remington Typewriter Co.....	Inside Back Cover
Taylor Instrument Companies.....	32
The Eary Register Co.....	36
Underwood Typewriter Co.....	34
Paper	
Douglas Wray Paper Co.....	35
Kalamasoo Vegetable Parchment Co.....	32
Paper Favors	
Herbert T. McConnell.....	31
Pennants	
Kosmos-Art Co.....	35
Periodical Publishers	
Kable Brothers Company.....	39
Publishers	
Patterson Publishing Co.....	40
Chapple Pub. Co.....	31
Reilly & Britton Co.....	28
Radiator Covers	
The Allen Auto Spec. Co.....	37
Radiator (Auto) Heaters	
Electric Sales Corp.....	39
Refrigerator Display Cases	
Walrus Mfg. Co.....	34
Restaurant	
The Hof Brau Haus.....	30
Rotary Jewelry	
The Miller Jewelry Co.....	28
Rubber Hose	
Electric Hose & Rubber Co.....	36
Sales Registers	
The Eary Register Co.....	36
Sanitarium	
Battle Creek Sanitarium.....	Inside Front Cover

Sanatorium	
Shortle's Albuquerque Sanatorium.....	28
Soda Fountains	
Walrus Mfg. Co.....	34
Spark Plugs	
Champion Spark Plug Co.....	27
Stationery	
Am. Papetrie Co.....	30
Steel Cupboards and Lockers	
Terrell's Equipment Co.....	37
Steel Products	
John Eichleay, Jr., Co.....	34
Store Fixtures	
Walrus Mfg. Co.....	34
Tailors' Supplies	
Geo. S. Cox & Bros., Inc.....	40
Thermometers	
Taylor Instrument Companies.....	32
Tin Boxes	
Myers Mfg. Co.....	33
Tire Cases	
The Allen Auto Specialty Co.....	37
Transportation	
Salt Lake Route.....	38
Trans-Continental Freight Co.....	35
Union Pacific System.....	39
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	
Shortle's Albuquerque Sanatorium.....	28
Typewriters	
Remington Typewriter Co.....	Inside Back Cover
Underwood Typewriter Co.....	34
Underwear	
Delpark, Inc.....	37
Wax Paper	
Kalamasoo Vegetable Parchment Co.....	37
Window Glass	
Johnston Brokerage Co.....	40

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The Magazine of Service

Pertinent Facts

THE ROTARIAN is published every month by the Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs. The date of issue is the first day of the month. The office of publication is at Mount Morris, Illinois, where it is entered as second class mail matter.

THE ROTARIAN publishes authorized notices and articles regarding the activities of the Association, its board of directors, conventions, committees, etc. In other respects it is a magazine for business men and the directors of the Association do not assume responsibility for the opinions expressed by the authors of the different articles unless such responsibility is explicitly assumed. The magazine is not copyrighted and articles not specifically copyrighted may be reprinted if proper credit is given.

International Association of Rotary Clubs

Is an organization of the Rotary clubs in nearly 400 of the principal cities of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Cuba, and Hawaii, with headquarters at 910 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The name is sometimes abbreviated to I. A. of R. C.

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The Rotary Club

Meets once each week for luncheon or dinner.

Membership formed on the unique plan of one active and representative man from each line of business and profession in the community.

Objects of the Rotary Club

To promote the recognition of the worthiness of all legitimate occupations and to dignify the occupation of each member as affording him an opportunity to serve society.

To encourage high ethical standards in business and professions.

To increase the efficiency of each member by the development of improved ideas and business methods.

To stimulate the desire of each member to be of service to his fellowmen and society in general.

To promote the scientizing of acquaintance as an opportunity for service and an aid to success.

To quicken the interest of each member in the public welfare of his community and to co-operate with others in civic, social, commercial and industrial development.

Table of Contents

LEADING ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

IS THE WORLD TURNING SOCIALIST?.. 3

By ALLEN D. ALBERT

Illustrated by photographs

THE MAN WHO FOUND HIS HEART..... 5

By ED R. KELSEY

Drawings by A. Raedel

BILLIONS OF BUSINESS ON HONOR..... 7

By ROBERT H. MOULTON

Photographs by the author

THE YARN OF A FREE NATION.....10

By CLYDE A. MANN

Illustrated by photographs

ROTARIAN EDITORIALS.....12

DROWNING PRUSSIA'S DREAM OF WORLD DOMINATION 15

By EDWARD H. CAUSEY and PHILIP R. KELLAR

Illustrated by photographs

WHEN OUR CLUB SINGS.....17

By CLIFF BUTTELMAN

Drawings by T. D. Hare

ROTARY DIRECTORS HOLD BUSY MEETING 18

By the SECRETARY

HELPING THE SOLDIERS KEEP NORMAL 20

By JOHN N. WILLYS

Illustrated by photographs

WHAT ROTARY CLUBS ARE DOING.....22

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The Rotarianad

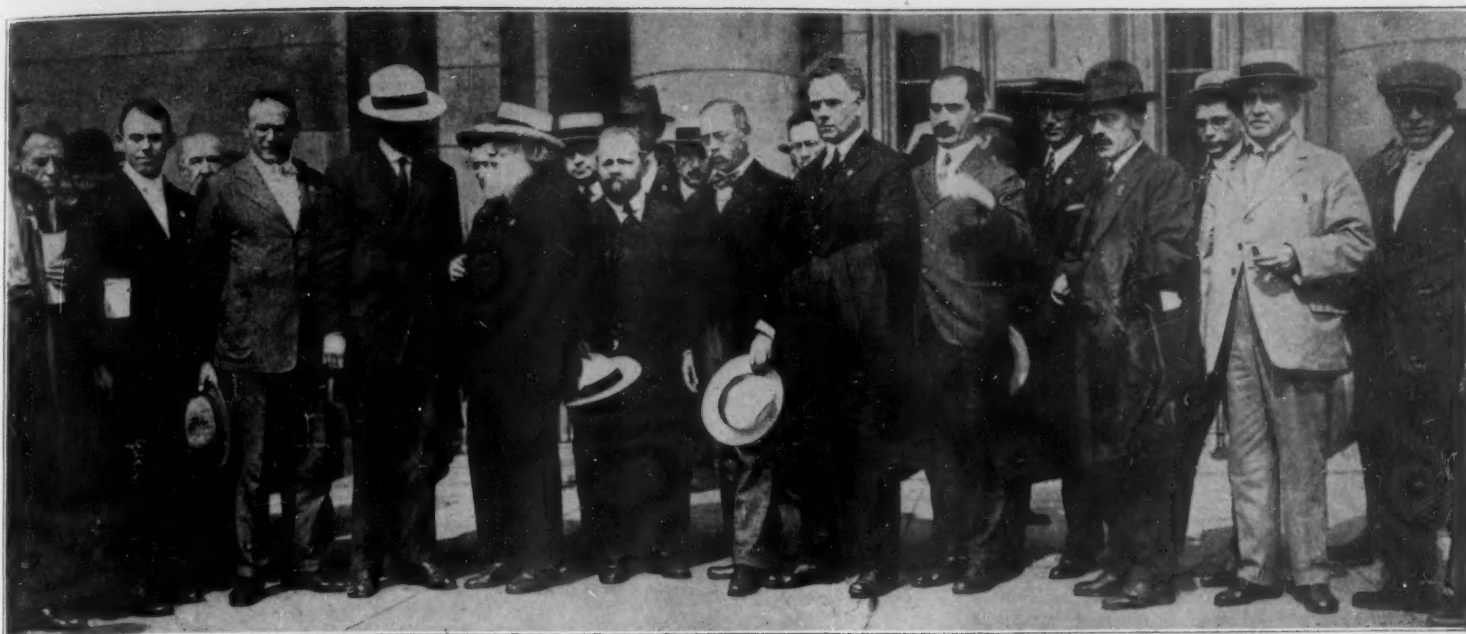
Fortunate indeed is THE ROTARIAN. Past International President Allen D. Albert has joined the editorial staff. His qualifications for magazine editorship are well known. So is his intimate acquaintance with Rotary clubs and Rotarians. Likewise his understanding of and his love for Rotary. If there is any Rotarian who is not informed as to Associate Editor Albert's qualifications let him read what the "Who's Who" book of Chicagoans says regarding him:

"ALBERT, Allen Diehl, sociologist; b. Williamsport, Pa., Oct. 3, 1874; s. Allen D. and Sarah Ann (Faber) Albert; ed. pub. schs.; read law in offices of Heber J. May, Washington, D. C.; attended lectures in law and polit. science, Columbian (now George Washington) Univ.; m. Janet Clark Jones, of Paris, Ill., June 20, 1901. Reporter, Washington Post, 1895-7; various New York newspapers, 1898; corr. in Porto Rico, Spanish-Am. War, 1898; Washington bureaus, Baltimore Sun and New York Sun, 1899-1902; Washington Star, 1902-4; musical and dramatic critic, Washington Times, 1904-6; city editor, mng. editor, etc., same, 1906-10; pub. Columbus (Ohio) News, 1910-11; editor Minneapolis Tribune, 1912-16, asso. pub., 1914-16. Specializing since 1906 on polit. economy and sociology, especially subjects pertaining to growth of cities; has visited and studied more than 400 cities of U. S., Can., Mexico and Cuba, and lectured widely for extension depts. of state univs.; as foreman of grand jury, Minneapolis, 1914, exposed failure of the city government to suppress organized vice; made extensive investigation of industrial conditions of Atlanta, Ga., 1917; active many yrs. in service of organized charity, playground, pub. health and city planning; author of law regulating savings banks in Dist. of Columbia, now in force, Pres. Internat. Assn. Rotary Clubs, 1915-16; vice pres. Minn. State Art. Comm., 1913-16; mem. Minn. State Hist. Soc., Minn. Acad. Social Sciences (Pres., 1914-15); etc.; Progressive; Episcopalian; pres. Ch. club, Diocese of Minn., 1914-17; Contrib. series blog. sketches, Munssey's Mag., 1905-10, also editorials for various mags.; wrote (brochure) "The Crown of the World" (Canadian Rocky Mountains), Expert in Japanese and Chinese porcelains and Oriental rugs. Home: 1044 Hollywood Ave."

Rotarian Cliff Buttelman of Boston is interested in music, especially vocal music. That is why he wrote *When Our Club Sings*. Cliff is the editor and associate manager of the music magazines published by Walter Jacobs. He likes the idea of Rotarians lifting up their voices in song; but he thinks a little practice might elevate the quality of the music as well as the voices, and his suggestion that a Rotary club might well have a singing teacher is one which many clubs will welcome. Read the article and see why Cliff thinks his recommendation is valuable.

Rotarian Dr. Donald K. Woods of Great Falls, Mont. (he is now Lieutenant Woods, M. R. C., stationed at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama) calls attention to the fact that the December issue of this magazine, in the article about the Service Supper of the Chattanooga Rotarians, spoke of him as Dr. D. K. Woods, president of the Butte Rotary Club, whereas it should have read Dr. D. K. Woods, president of the Great Falls Rotary Club.

Secretary Earl R. North of the Michigan City Rotary Club writes that the verses *The Rotary Man* published on page 516 of the December issue, copied from *The Log of the Everett Rotary Club*, were written by Rotarian Rogers M. Cox of Michigan City and first published by the Michigan City club publication in February, 1917. We are glad to give credit to Rotarian Cox.



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The beginning of a new Socialist party in the United States. A number of men who have resigned from the Socialist party, and others who have not heretofore been identified with it, are planning the formation of a new and greater American Socialist party that will uphold the Government in the conduct of the war to a victorious conclusion. Some of these leaders are shown above, included in the group being many of the prominent members who have left the old party. The men in front row, from the one with the paper in his hand, on the left, to the man with the coat over his arm at the right, are: T. J. Mead, who was assistant secretary of the convention of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy; Nicholas Klein, Cincinnati attorney; W. J. Ghent of Los Angeles; Lucian Saniat; Judge Levy, president of the Municipal Courts of New York City; Dr. N. Syrkin; Maurice Kass, editor of "The Jewish World"; Henry Slobodin, New York State chairman of the Socialist party; William Edlin, editor of "The Day"; Dr. W. F. Cochran, Baltimore capitalist; and John Spargo, one of the leading American Socialists who has quit the old party in disgust.

Is The World Turning Socialist?

By Allen D. Albert

WHAT else can the news mean?

Russia is in the hands of socialists. Germany, autocratic Germany, is making terms with the socialists in the Reichstag. Every French war cabinet must include socialists. A man described over English dinner tables as "little better than a socialist" is now premier of Great Britain. As for the United States, it is fixing prices by fiat, pooling the management of railroads, regulating the wages the roads pay their workmen, limiting profits, "conscripting wealth," jumping overboard into socialism, apparently, without a life preserver.

With all this are other happenings the world accepts as "socialistic," whether they are or not—the advance of prohibition, the "liberation" of women, the draft of millions for military service in a republic. We seem to have grown callous to dangers that yesterday would have given us chills and fever. British statesmen discuss the partition of great landed estates very much as the Bolsheviki talk of allotting Russian land among the peasants. The conservative of every allegiance is gasping. "Surely," he says under his breath, "this is socialism or I'm an anarchist."

Now interpreting things as they happen is about the hardest job in the world. And it is never harder than when everything appears to have been cut loose. Someone asked Willis Moore how it happened that the American Weather Bureau kept right as to the mild changes but went wrong over the great storms. His answer was illuminating:

"It is hard enough to keep track of Nature when she moves along moderately. But when

she goes on the war path she doesn't seem to care what happens to the Weather Bureau. Uncle Silas at the barn door is the only weather prophet who always hits it."

Most of us agree on the rating of the Weather Bureau and Uncle Silas. Most of us know that science has done more for the world in the field of meteorology in one generation than the weather-wise have done in all generations. So most of us will be a little wary of accepting as true in this other field what the Uncle Silases

know so confidently—that the world is turning socialist—until we look into the matter.

What Socialism Is

The beginning is to find out what socialism is. Not by way of a trick definition to be shot full of holes. By way of the thing the socialist has in his mind and cherishes in his heart. For, on the part of the intellectuals, socialism is a product of love for humanity. If these intellectuals are right, it will be a fine thing to have the world turn their way. If they are wrong, and the world is in any danger of turning their way, it is of the highest importance to know wherein they are wrong.

What the true socialist is after is one of the biggest things in life. The ranks of socialism are full, of course, of men and women who want primarily a division of property; they understand about as much and about as little as the cockney in the ranks understood as to the war in South Africa. Socialism is aimed at the thing we should all be striving and praying for—less of misery and more of comfort for the whole company of God's children. This is likewise the objective of every scheme of government, the aim of every science. It is what most of us mean when we speak of "the progress of civilization." We would all give up our lives for it. In large part it was the mission of Jesus.

The thing that separates the socialist from the rest of us is his particular plan for hastening this result. He and his fellows differ among themselves. So do democrats and liberals, republicans and conservatives, Jews and Christians.



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Nicolai Lenine (left) and Leon Trotsky speaking to Bolsheviki followers in Petrograd.

Nevertheless, the socialists fairly agree upon one thing as fundamental:

That the people shall withdraw from private ownership—they use the word "expropriate"—of the land, the mines, the manufactories, all "the instruments and means of production," and have the public manage and distribute the harvests, the minerals, and the manufactured products as wages.

By their project, "capital" is to cease to exist. All incomes from interest and rent are to disappear. A man may have a house and keep his family in it; he may even have a little piece of land; but he cannot rent either house or land and he cannot bequeath either. Wages are to be the only form of income. The state is to be practically, or altogether, the only employer.

Fifty Millions—Not All "Nuts"

Before the war I estimated the following of this theory at thirty millions of persons throuth the world. The estimate was attackt with some vigor—by the socialists as being too low and by the anti-socialists as being too high. We did not know then as much as we know now of Russia. In 1917 it is clear, in my judgment, that the socialists were right in this respect and the rest of us were wrong. Socialist following of to-day is nearer fifty millions than thirty millions.

This company is an especially interesting heterogeny. The fifty millions are not all "nuts." There are millions on millions of down-and-outers, to be sure, and millions of peasants whose only understanding is that the land is to be divided. But the movement has been led from the first by a relatively few men of some scholarship and without them the company would have dissolved long ago.

Of the "scholarship" down the line I have had personal and smilable taste. The editor of a popular socialist publication once sought to engage me in controversy. I quoted John Stuart Mill to him. In reply he referred twice to James Stuart Mills. Most of socialist "learning" is an audacious mixture of scattered reading, high-sounding economic phrase, and what the sporting man calls "front."

Is Socialism the Way Out?

Strong or weak, educated or illiterate, is socialism on the right track? Would the "expropriation" of the means of production really rescue the poor? Is that the way out of the troubles of the world?

Nobody can say that socialism is impossible, any more than one can say that gravity is invariable. There is impressive reason for thinking so as to both, however.

Thru twenty years I have been reading socialist literature rather steadily. In all that reading I have never yet come upon any program that would bring socialism into existence in Great Britain or the United States, that promised any permanence if a socialist state were brought into existence, or gave any weight of reason to believe its influence would be good while it lasted. Of course if socialism could meet these tests a man who loves his fellows must give support to it.

The weight of the sciences—particularly of psychology, sociology and political economy—is all against it. The argument for it is on the low level of "strictly economic" reasoning. Gain, possessions, materials, the pleasure of the moment, what the philosophers call "Hedonism," are its prizes. Family love, ambition, the desire to excel, spiritual incentive, every instinct of religion, are all made secondary.

By a perfectly natural process, a movement that had for one of its first objects the elimination of great fortunes has argued itself into crying for the distribution of fortune for fortune's sake. The socialist is the supreme cynic. "Ideals!" he will say. "It will be time to talk about ideals when the workman and his family can retain the product of his own labor!" He will not admit for a moment that the trenches in Belgium prove anything. Indeed, the correct socialist attitude is this:

That the man who endures privation, who joins the colors, who gives his life to restore Belgium to her people, is a poor dupe.

Catching on Behind

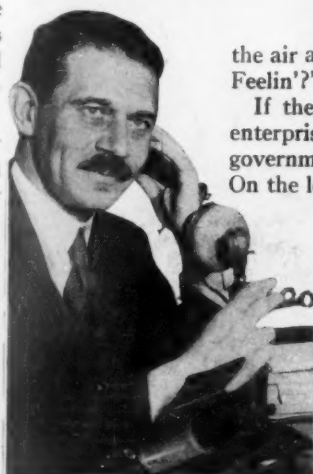
Socialist programs include much that is good. That which is good in them, however, is not distinctive of social



David Lloyd-George
British Premier, called a
Socialist by some.



Philipp Scheidemann
Leader of German Socialists.



Morris Hilquit, American
Socialist Leader.
Photos by Underwood & Underwood

ism. And when there is antagonism to such things in their programs as are good but are not distinctive of socialism, its followers laugh in their sleeves. They know that trades unions are not socialist, for example; but they believe that nothing can stop the workman from bargaining collectively; and they hope that when the world sees the trades unions gaining more and more ground, it will give way with a "Well, what's the use?" to steps that shall be truly socialistic.

And the world is taking broad steps these days. It is taxing away great extremes in income. It is destroying its drones of the leisure class. It is stirring to prevent the exploitation of its people thru the unjust manipulation of its resources—its coal, its gasoline, its potash, its ore, its land. It is eliminating occupational disease and occupational risk. It is rescuing its servant class with higher wages and larger self respect. It will stop in its march toward the public ownership of utilities only when a form of regulation has been found that lifts the right of the user to a balance with the right of the investor.

God be praised for bringing so much to pass in our time! Yet every stage of that progress awakes the natural opposition of those who must withdraw before it. Against every step the cry is raised: "Socialism! Socialism!" And the socialist sticks his tongue in his cheek.

For these changes are not socialism. They do not destroy interest or rent. None of them, not even public ownership of utilities, affects the existence of private property.

Our modern movements for the regulation of industry, for benevolent labor legislation, for the public ownership of utilities, have one thing in common with socialism: they are founded upon a growing impatience with social inequalities; they look in the same direction. But socialism is a project to overturn and reorganize society. The others aim at a society fundamentally the same as to-day, purified and uplifted.

It is as tho we conceived of society as a thermometer with some of the degrees inaccurately marked. The union laborer, the scientist, the social reformer, you and I, are contending for the correction of the markings according to our several understandings. The socialist wants us to break the bulb and try putting the quicksilver into another kind of a machine.

How the War is Changing Things

In all this, war measures and war conditions are significant for these main reasons: that they may prove certain socialist projects to be feasible; that they may increase the number of socialists; that thru these two developments enough of us may come to say, "Well, what's the use?" to give socialism a great momentum.

Prohibition, woman suffrage, and the draft have not helped socialism distinctively, it seems to me. I see nothing in either of the first two which adds votes to the socialist strength. The last has worked to hurt socialism measurably, definitely.

The one thing that the belligerent governments are now doing which makes the socialist smile broadly is to take charge of business. His reasoning is that every such undertaking is an object lesson in the feasibility of the larger management which socialism advocates. The more they build ships, manage railroads, operate mines, supervise the distribution of harvest, in particular the more they essay to fix prices, the more the socialist is impulsed to kick into

the air and shout "Oh-h-h Boy!! Aint it a Gr-r-r-and and Glor-e-yus Feelin'?"

If the situation were as simple as the socialist thinks it is, these enterprises would give some color or favor to the argument that the government can manage a great deal more than it has been managing. On the least examination, however, the situation discloses itself to be far from simple.

A first complication is that these are war measures. The people endure them as temporary devices. They co-operate in them as they could not be expected to co-operate in time of less manifest national need.

Thus the makers of leather in the United States have agreed upon a certain percentage of profit while the war continues. This percentage is so low that it must be fairly regarded as in part a patriotic contribution to the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States. It would not continue five minutes in time of peace if leather were bringing more outside the United States than in it.

Still more significantly, the (Continued on page 32)

The Man Who Found His Heart

By Ed. R. Kelsey

THOMAS P. BUFFINS was a successful business man and he was proud of it. However, the money that had come with success somehow did not seem to be accompanied by the expected measure of happy satisfaction. He was a member of a number of organizations, paid his monetary obligations promptly, was always ready to chip in with a bit extra for special occasions, and tried, oh so hard, to be a real good fellow.

Jimmy Huckins, on the other hand, was a successful youthful tough, and proud of it. Never in all his young life did he recall the time when he had so much money he wasn't compelled to count it carefully to see if it would last until he could get his hands on another bunch.

Those who knew Thomas P. best had arrived at the conclusion that he was suffering from an acute case of hardening of the heart, contracted during many years of striving so hard to achieve material and financial success that he had concentrated all his affections upon that one object. Naturally they pitied him—even those who might be rightfully accused somewhat, if to a lesser degree, of having the same heart trouble.

But there was hope for Thomas P. in the mere fact that he realized something was lacking and was doing his best to find out what it was so he could remedy the lack.

Jimmy didn't realize that anything was lacking in him. He could spit thru his teeth, roll a cigaret with one hand *a la* his movie idol, and as for swearing—well the kids in his neighborhood would gather in admiring throngs on the back fence when Jimmy cut loose with the cussing.

Jimmy was a bundle of activity. He could run faster and jump further than any kid in the school, was the terror of his teacher, and always assumed, without objection, the leadership of a group of other kids who trailed him as the tail of a comet; they all knew he could lick any other kid twice his size.

Early in life Jimmy Huckins learned the rule of force. His "Old Man," as he brazenly called his father, believed in having his own way in his own home, and kicks and cuffs were generously distributed. When pretty well inoculated with the booze—which was nearly all the time—everybody who got in his way felt the force of the "Old Man's" wrath, including Jimmy's mother.

Jimmy went to school because the truant officer made him. For the life of him, he couldn't see a bit of sense in it. He preferred to be "shooting craps" in a police-hidden spot, or "rushing the growler" for dad. When thus employed there generally was excitement galore

and Jimmy wanted excitement. All the fights that the books told about happened before he was born, and he said he couldn't see any sense in digging into books to read about old fights when there were so many hot on the griddle, right at home.

Jimmy might have gotten into serious trouble long before he did but for his mother. Her influence was a restraint until Jimmy was thirteen. She was a delicate and frail woman who took in washing to earn a little extra money for herself and Jimmy. His father seldom had any and if he did, he knew how to keep it to spend on himself.

Jimmy may have been tough, and wild, and incorrigible, but he had a great big love for his mother. She was almost the only thing in his life which he really loved, and many were the

who wanted to put him in jail. He hid and lived in old sheds, freight cars, boxes, lumber piles. His surroundings were all dark and damp and gloomy; his companions were the driftwood which is seen in the whirlpools everywhere below the rapids of a large city.

Naturally Jimmy went down hill. He skidded down pretty fast, for there was nothing to stop his descent, no influence to awaken and bring out the dormant powers he possessed; no good friend to suggest the other and better path and show him the way. And the result was inevitable. Jimmy was caught pilfering from a railroad car.

Jimmy was fourteen years old, an old man in many ways. It was a very serious offense, for which Jimmy was glad. He felt a certain kind of pride in being arrested for burglary, instead of just for "snitching." When the big blue-coated policeman grabbed him, Jimmy shrugged his shoulders and grinned as he remarked brazenly:

"Aw, a feller's got to serve time anyway before he really gets good at this sort of a job."

"You better forget how you've started," answered the policeman, who had a boy of his own and whose natural kindness of heart sometimes tempted him to try to help boys in spite of the pessimistic attitude of the police in general that boys were young devils.

But Jimmy's response was a mixture of jeer and grin and an impudent request that the policeman should give him "the makin's."

"Or, if you ain't got the nakin's, a nip on the hip will do just as good," added the boy.

So the policeman promptly forgot his kindly interest,

hustled Jimmy into the patrol wagon and hurried him to the station.

Jimmy was still defiant the next morning when he was taken into the juvenile court. He grinned when the big policeman told his story, and when the kindly judge asked what he had to say, the boy replied brazenly:

"Sure, I took the stuff. I was hungry. Tain't the first time either."

"I can send you to jail," the judge remonstrated.

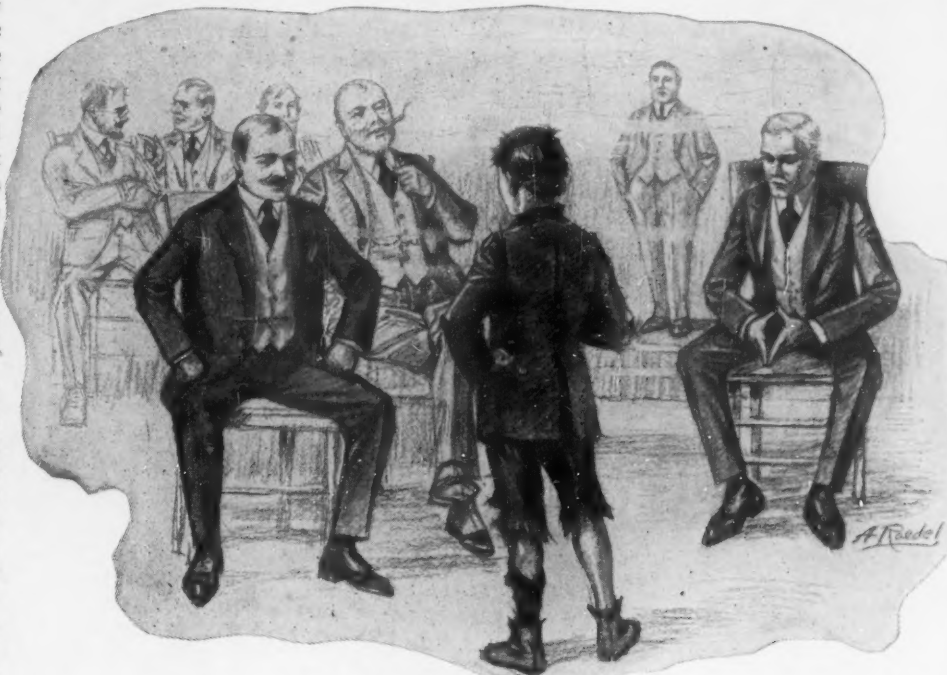
"Sure you can," retorted Jimmy. "Ain't that what I'm here for. Then I'll have a jail record." He spoke with evident pride.

"What about your parents?" the judge queried, hopeful of finding a soft spot in Jimmy's armor of toughness. "What will your father say?"

"Ain't seen the old man for more'n four months," the boy answered. "Don't want to see him. He's—he's no good."

"But your mother?" the judge persisted.

"I guess I'm glad she's dead," replied Jimmy. "She never had no chance to have a good time when she was alive and she'd felt meaner than ever to come down here and try to get me off."



Jimmy thought they looked like "regular guys."

little bits he did at home to soften her lot. The worst fight Jimmy ever had was with another boy in the alley back of their little shack they called home. This second kid called Jimmy an old washerwoman one day because Jimmy was helping his mother by hanging out some clothes.

It was Jimmy's great privation and misfortune when he lost the influence of his mother at the formative period in his own life. She didn't exactly die; she just wore herself away working for a worthless husband and a hungry boy. Her death angered Jimmy. It made him resentful towards all people and life in general, and he began to drift away from home, spending his nights in railroad yards with the tough bums who told him glowing tales of life on the road. Jimmy was especially impressed with their ability to "ride the bumpers."

Jimmy quickly learned how easy it seemed to break into a car, steal a little merchandise, and pawn it at a second-hand store. It was the gay life, thought Jimmy. There was excitement enough, even for him, forced as he was to hide from the truant officers who wanted to get him back in school, and to evade the police officers

The boy's manner remained defiantly brazen, but the judge detected a note in his voice and surprised a look in his eyes which seemed to encourage him. He whispered to the policeman: "There's something in this kid. Notice how his eyes lookt when he spoke about his mother?"

So the judge, out of the wisdom of his own remembered boyhood and his experience as a judge in dealing with boys, did not pass judgment on Jimmy then but called him into his private office. Jimmy followed, wondering what was coming next. He saw eight or ten men sitting around talking, laughing and seeming to be having a good time, and he wondered what they were, but he wouldn't say or do anything that would let them or the judge or the policeman think he didn't know it all. Not Jimmy! He wasn't that sort. He thought it would be pretty good fun to tell this bunch of slick looking men just what a smooth young fellow he was and how often he had fooled the policemen. They lookt like "regular guys" who might appreciate a real smooth kid.

The judge told Jimmy they were business men who were interested in children and had come down to look around and help the judge settle cases, and the boy gave them a half frightened, half interested second look. While he was still trying to decide whether they were friends or enemies, the judge started to speak:

"Now Jimmy," he said, "I don't think I'll send you to jail—not yet at least." Jimmy's disappointment showed instantly on his face; he felt his "record" slipping away from him. One of the men smiled. "Of course I know you think you want to go to jail," the judge went on. "You think it will give you a reputation. But we think it isn't the kind of a reputation that would please your mother."

The man who had smiled happened to be Thomas P. Buffins, who had been persuaded by some of his friends to visit the juvenile court in search of something he could do that would help a boy and (they didn't tell him this) that would also help Thomas P. to find something

which he had missed in life. Thomas P. stepped towards the judge and Jimmy, and the hard lines of his face seemed to have softened somewhat.

"No, kid," he tried to tone down the gruff boom of his big voice. "No, kid, I guess your mother would call that a pretty bad sort of a 'rep' to have. Isn't there something else you'd rather do than to go to jail."

"I'd rather shoot craps an' smoke cigarets an' bum around." Jimmy grinned.

"What would you rather do with your hands?" Thomas P. was interested and whenever he became interested he was persistent.

"Shoot craps, I said," Jimmy answered, still grinning. "Or break into a car—that's what they got me here for."

"Isn't there some sort of work you like to do?"

"Work! Huh!" Jimmy spat at the distant cuspidor.

"Well, then, how about play? What do you like to play?"

"When they made me go to school, I uster get kept in by the teacher because I wanted to draw pitchers instead of studying my books."

Jimmy made the confession with a great deal of pride. It showed them he wasn't the sort of a kid who could be made to do things he didn't want to do. He liked the smile that slipt into the man's eyes and that changed the hard lines about his face to wrinkles. Jimmy thought he liked this old fellow. He didn't preach at you.

"So you draw pictures, do you?" Thomas P. handed Jimmy his pencil and a pad of paper. "Suppose you draw a picture of this room for us. Can you do that? Just an outline of it—just enough for us to know what it is," he explained.

Jimmy nodded and grabbed the pencil and paper. Thomas P. stood beside him and watcht the grimy fingers deftly tracing the lines and angles. Thomas P. had started in life as a mechanical draftsman and he appreciated the ease with which the little hand handled the pencil. The other men, noting his face, smiled and nudged each other. The judge quietly stept to the door and spoke to the policeman outside.

Jimmy was so interested in making a picture of the room for this "funny old guy" that he did not notice how long he was so occupied; nor did he notice them when the policeman entered with Jimmy's father. Thomas P. whispered something to the judge. Then Jimmy lookt up and saw his father, and the enthusiastic sparkle in his eyes immediately gave way to a look of hate. Neither the boy nor his father spoke to each other.

"John Huckins," the judge said sternly, to the man, "this is your last chance. You owe your boy something—a pretty big debt too. Now you are going to work and help him, or you are going to jail for a long time. Which is it?"

"I'll work if I can," the man mumbled. "But you can't find no work."

"Yes, you can, if you look for it," the judge replied.

"I need men in my greenhouses, right now," spoke up one of Thomas P.'s friends. "You can go to work there right away."

"Hear that, Huckins," said the judge. "You'll go to work for this man, without any delay—can't even stop for another drink. It's jail for you if you don't, and it will be jail for you if you don't straighten up and find a good home for your boy."

So Jimmy's father departed with the man,



Jimmy took his arrest with impudent defiance.

and then the judge spoke to Jimmy in such a strange way that Jimmy's usually quick and defiant tongue was silenced.

"Jimmy," the judge said, "this man who askt you to draw a picture of the room is Thomas P. Buffins. He's the owner of a big factory. He's going to give you work in his office and send you to school—the kind of a school you'll like—where you can learn how to draw and do things with your hands, with all sorts of tools. There'll be some books to study, but you'll be making things most of the time. After school hours you're going to work in Mr. Buffin's office. Maybe, if you stick to your job, you'll be drawing things for him before many years; he has to pay men lots of money for drawing plans for machinery. I'm not turning you free. You've broken the law. You've stolen. I'm just going to parole you to Mr. Buffins. So long as you behave yourself everything will be all right. If you get into any trouble, if some of your old friends try to get you back in the old ways, you go right straight to Mr. Buffins and tell him your troubles. How about it, Jimmy?"

Jimmy didn't know, but while he hesitated Thomas P. put his hand on his shoulder and gently drew him towards the door. And Jimmy went, altho he kept wondering why, and when they reacht the sidewalk and he had a chance to make his getaway, he wondered even more because he didn't make a bolt.

Thomas P. didn't have any children. He never had understood children, especially boys. Perhaps that was because he had never lookt upon them as anything other than little pests to be endured until they outgrew it. But he had made up his mind, while watching Jimmy in the judge's office, that he would try to do something for the boy. So they went back to his plant and the man guided the boy thru the big establishment, explaining the various things to him, and finding himself getting more and more interested as he tried to put his explanations into words which the boy would understand. Then his interest in Jimmy was increast as he noted the quickness with which the boy graspt the theory of the work and began asking searching questions. Thomas (Continued on page 35)



The worst fight he ever had was with a boy who called him a washerwoman because he helpt his mother by hanging up the clothes.

BILLIONS OF BUSINESS on HONOR



By ROBT. H. MOULTON

Wheat Pit
Chicago Board of Trade

THERE is a big, square room with a lofty ceiling three or four stories high in a building in the central business district of Chicago, in which billions of dollars worth of business has been done on honor, by a sign with the hand, a nod or a shake of the head. For four hours each week day it is the swarming place for hundreds of shouting, gesticulating, apparently crazy men. The remaining twenty hours of the day it is almost the only quiet spot in the "Loop" district of Chicago. That room is the trading room of the Chicago Board of Trade.

When the wheat pit of the Chicago Board was closed in August, 1917, for the duration of the war there came the first interruption of a form of trading which had been originated there and carried on successfully for more than fifty years. In this big room hundreds of brokers congregated daily to act as intermediaries between the producers and the consumers of wheat (and other grains) and thus to aid in stabilizing prices and market conditions not only in the United States but thruout the world.

Trading in "Futures" Stopt.

During all these years only on rare occasions has a member of the Board attempted to evade the carrying out of the terms of his agreement, so informally made—but such brokers have quickly seen their error or have had their memberships severed. Business on honor must be maintained or the Chicago wheat pit will not have you.

The temporary suspension of all trading in wheat "futures" was an epoch-making event in the commercial world, even tho it did not include such trading in corn, oats, and provisions, the food stuffs traded in at the three other—and smaller—pits in the big room. Trading in wheat futures was stopt because the United States government askt the Board of Trade to stop it; not because the Board admits the system is not the best.

During the first two and a half years of the war, in spite of the greatest demand in history for the products of the soil and the greatest strain upon the marketing machinery, the Chicago system of wheat futures trading proved efficient. Members of the Board point with pride to the fact that for nearly three years after the start of the World War the price of wheat averaged less than \$1.25 per bushel.

Speculators Blamed by Public

However, when wheat finally took a sudden upward jump, the public blamed it on the speculators, and in the eyes of the public all the members of the Board of Trade are speculators. The real reason for the sudden rise, according to the members of the Board, was lack of adequate railroad transportation coupled with feverish buying by agents of foreign governments of wheat in quantities so great that it could not possibly be delivered.

It will be recalled that the sudden leap in

wheat prices followed very quickly after the world began to realize the meaning of unrestricted submarine warfare and the probability that the side with the most food would be victorious. Britain, France, Italy were allies, but their agents were bidding against each other for wheat in the American market. Then Uncle Sam askt the Chicago Board of Trade to close down on trading in wheat futures.

One who has been numbered among the hundreds of visitors who daily sit in the visitors' gallery of the Board of Trade can close the eyes and recall with startling vividness the picture: Hatless, coatless, sleeves-rolled-up, men of all ages jumping up and down, shaking their fists at each other, yelling and screaming; messenger boys darting thru the tangled bunch of humanity massed in the center of the pit and on the steps leading out from it; telegraph instruments clicking; telephones ringing.

A Peep Behind the Scenes

Few, however, understand what is going on except in a general way. So a peep behind the scenes of this business drama of business life may be interesting.

The Board opens for business every week day promptly at 9:30 o'clock. A few minutes before this hour the great exchange hall is crowded with men, swarming around the four pits, waiting.

Over in one corner of the room a hundred messenger boys loll in front of a railing behind

which as many telegraph operators sit leisurely at their instruments. At desks arranged in close proximity to the pits is a small army of men with telephone receivers strapped to their heads. A steady, subdued murmur, like the far-off roar of the sea, fills the room. Gradually the groups of traders draw together in the pits, filling every available inch, until finally each one stands motionless, tense, his eyes on the huge clock which is visible from every part of the hall.

Pandemonium in the Pit

When the hands of the clock reach 9:30, a giant gong begins to ring. How long it rings a stranger could not say, for the instant it first strikes, the shouts of buyers and sellers well up and drown it out. At the same instant, the right arms of the brokers, as if moved by a single lever, begin to swing back and forth like flails, signaling bids; messenger boys, galvanized into life, scramble and jostle and push in every direction, telegraph instruments click noisily, while the voices of the telephone operators add to the general din.

Up in the pit reporter's cage—a little bridge jutting out so that the reporter can hear or see the bids and relay them to a telegraph operator—stands a youth frenziedly jotting down the bids, the ups and downs of the market as the traders below buy or sell.

One motion of his pencil marks one-eighth, one-fourth, three-eighths or whatever fraction of a cent it happens to be, another motion tears off the page from his pad and flips it over his shoulder. A small boy standing at his side catches the paper, jerks it under a stamping machine which impresses the time upon it, and tosses it higher yet thru a slit in a grating where a telegraph operator seizes it and sends the information out over the wires.

In the smoking room, in the rear of the pit room, sit or stand several hundred men, each intent upon the market signs upon the wall. Up and down a platform in front of a ten foot black-board run board markers chalking up the figures as they come from the pits. Here men have to speak loud to their neighbors, for the roar of the traders' voices comes strong and insistent even this far.

From this distance it sounds like the wind of a great storm whining and thundering around a corner at night. Some day a musician will catch the note of those pits in full cry and put it into grand opera. It would never make comic or even light opera. Grain trading is too much the man's business for jocular or

pleasantry. It is grim, hard, nerve-straining, business.

For almost four hours each day the broker must stand on his toes alert to buy or sell as his orders may be, frequently both to buy and sell, and to keep all his accounts straight and still running.

Looking down into the pits, with their surging, shouting, gesticulating masses of humanity, one is reminded forcibly of a college cane rush and the uninitiated probably wonder how it is possible to transact any business at all under such conditions.

Sign Language of Traders

But all this excitement, all this turmoil, is nothing more than the multiplication of individual efforts either to buy as cheaply or sell as dearly as possible. And to the men engaged therein there is absolutely no doubt in the mind of each as to what every other man is endeavoring to do. Rapidity of thought and instantaneous action are indispensable attributes of the expert broker, and there is no place for the slow-minded man. Accuracy is absolutely essential, and strategy at a premium.

Perhaps the thing that most impresses people who visit the Board of Trade is the sign language used in buying and selling grain for future delivery. Unlike anything else seen in any other

line of business, this wonderful system, while simple in its execution, nevertheless puzzles the uninitiated. It is a system that has grown up with the Board and traders would be helpless without it.

In that awful din where hundreds of men and boys are rushing about and shouting, individual voices are smothered and the trader must of necessity talk with his hands. He has no time to waste—a lost second may mean hundreds of dollars to him. The rapid fluctuation of prices makes quick action imperative and this sign language has been developed to meet these demands.

By a simple movement of his fingers the trader makes it known whether he would buy or sell, what price he is willing to pay or take, and what quantity he wishes to trade in. All the information necessary to consummate a deal, involving perhaps thousands of dollars, is conveyed by a few motions of the hand.

The sign manual of the pit trader is simplicity itself, consisting of only nine characters. The clenched fist represents the even price, say \$1.50; one finger extended means one-eighth of a cent; two fingers spread apart, one-fourth of a cent; and so on up to five-eighths. When the four fingers and thumb are extended, but pressed close together, three-quarters is represented. The clenched hand with the thumb alone extended means seven-

eighths of a cent. While the thumb protruding between the index and middle fingers is the signal for a split quotation. Nothing less than 10,000 bushels can be traded in on a split quotation, which, if \$1.50- $\frac{3}{4}$, means that half is taken at \$1.50- $\frac{5}{8}$ and half at \$1.50- $\frac{3}{4}$.

These characters refer to the price, and the hands and fingers are held in a horizontal position. When the fingers are displayed vertically the quantity is indicated, each finger representing 5,000 bushels, up to 25,000 bushels for all four fingers and the thumb.

When the desire is to sell, the palm of the hand is held outward, and when the trader wishes to buy he does his signaling with the palm of his hand facing him.

An offer of a trade is either accepted by a nod of the head or refused by a wave of the hand.

As fast as trades are made they are recorded on cards held by the two parties to the deal. These cards are printed in blue on one side and red on the other, the blue side being used for the recording of purchases, and the red for sales. On the cards are put down the



What the camera saw at the Chicago Board of Trade: 1—Samples of cash grain arrive on the floor from the State Inspection department and are secured by traders. 2—Telephone operator has received orders from his firm to sell 10,000 bushels of wheat and is signaling the order to his firm's trader in the pit. 3—Telephone facilities of the exchange room. 4—Samples of cash grain taken from cars in railroad yards to the State Inspection department. 5—Traders checking up on edge of pit after close of a session. 6—The wheat pit in operation; this picture was not posed but was taken while the traders were in action. Photographs by Robert H. Moulton.

amount of grain traded in, the name of the party dealt with, and the price at which the transaction was made. Thus, if Smith buys 50,000 bushels of wheat from Jones at \$1.50, his card reads on the blue side, "50—Jones-1.50," while Jones enters on the red side of his card, "50—Smith-1.50." This consumes but a fraction of a second of the trader's time, and thus he may make a dozen trades within the space of a few minutes.

Mistakes Very Rare

It would appear that this method of recording trades must be unreliable and inaccurate, but in reality the mistakes are very few, and it is said that the percentage of broken contracts is smaller than in business where the signature of the buyer and seller is required. No other contract, either oral or written, is more binding than the contracts to which a member of the Board is a party. No informality or absence of legal technicality will avail under the rules of the association to release a man from undeviating compliance with every term and every feature of his business obligation.

Chicago is the great central grain and provision market, the grain and provision clearing house of the world. Behind the multiplicity of her grain and provision transactions are not only domestic crops, but the grain crops of the entire world—in the field, in the warehouse, and in transit. The Board of Trade, therefore, may properly be called the very nerve-center of the grain trade, since here are reflected world-wide conditions as regards growing crops, and the movement and consumption of crops.

Thru a wonderful system of news service, necessitating the cooperation of thousands of correspondents and agents, there is collected here all information which is likely to have any effect upon the trade, including prices of the different commodities in every considerable market thruout the world, and this information, with absolutely no restrictions, is sent broadcast for the benefit of producer and consumer, buyer and seller alike, without prejudice and without partiality.

Grain Actually Delivered

All of the trade in future delivery of contract grades of grain begins and ends right in the pit, and every bushel of grain which is bought or sold on the Board of Trade is actually delivered when the contract matures. Behind every sale there is somewhere a warehouse receipt which will fill it. That warehouse receipt, tendered by the buyer to a public elevator, which on the face of the receipt is declared to contain the grain, will procure for the holder the exact amount of the identical grade and description called for. Of course, this warehouse receipt may pass thru a score of offices before the final day of delivery, just as a \$5 bill may settle a score of debts owing by one man to another in sequence.

The system of buying and selling for future delivery, as applied especially to grain, and as practiced upon and safeguarded by the rules of the grain exchanges located in the great primary markets, often is discust, and regarding it there is more or less misunderstanding. It provides for the economical marketing of the chief grain crops of the west; it creates and maintains a broad, active, and constant market for the sale of grain and provisions, independent of an immediate, actual, existing consumptive demand.

Future trading should not be confounded with speculation. It is commonly supposed that all kinds of grain transactions are speculative, when, as a matter of fact, speculation is purely incidental. At all times, and noticeably after the outbreak of the war, the great bulk of

transactions for future delivery on the Board of Trade were not speculative, but a part of commercial transactions. Producers and distributors in the west sell for future delivery. Consumers and governments have bought for future delivery. The speculator is a small spoke in the wheel.

"Hedging" is Explained

It is true that big handlers go into the grain exchanges and buy or sell, just like speculators. But instead of engaging in speculation they are merely taking out insurance policies against the losses that would otherwise be suffered thru rising and falling prices, delays in shipping, and other uncontrollable market changes.

This is called "hedging" and is a form of protection found in the marketing of cotton, wool, provisions, coffee and other farm staples.

Hedging is a legitimate business transaction, with no mysteries, and the Department of Agriculture at Washington has recommended it as a safeguard in sound marketing, and big grain operators have used it for years.



The Board of Trade sign manual. (See opposite page for description.)

Suppose, for instance, a flour miller takes a contract for flour to keep his plant running for several months, agreeing to deliver the flour at a stated price regardless of market fluctuations. This flour price is based upon the price of wheat at the time he signs the contract.

Miller Guards Against Loss

To protect himself by hedging, he wires an order to the nearest grain exchange to buy so many thousand bushels of wheat for delivery at the time his flour contract is to be completed. If the price of wheat rises he is protected, loses nothing, and so can operate his mill, pay his employees' wages, and fill his contract in peace of mind.

The difference between hedging and speculation is not clearly seen by everybody at first sight. Yet it is as great as the difference between black and white. For the speculator takes a chance on the market, and the grain handler who hedges insures himself against just that chance. The speculator is presumably in a position to lose his money if the market goes against him, and that is why he speculates. The grain dealer and flour miller are not in a position to take any such chances, and that is why they hedge.

Aside from the trading in grain for future deliveries there are dealings on the Board of Trade known as "cash transactions," which is the technical term for immediate delivery. This is a most essential branch of the exchange as will be realized when it is stated that in a single year, 1914, the Board of Trade handled approximately 733,000,000 bushels of grain. Cash transactions are carried on thru the medium of samples which are displayed on half a hundred tables near the wheat pit.

Cash Transactions

The samples thus displayed come from cars which arrive daily in the railroad yards and are brought over from the State Grain Inspection Department each morning before the opening of the Board. Every morning about 4 o'clock the state inspectors go 10 to 15 miles out into the country to railroad yards where some three or four hundred cars of grain are located. It is their duty on these trips to make a record of the seal number of each car, inspect it for leaks, and take samples from each end and the middle of the car by means of a long brass plunger. These samples are then thoroly mixed, placed in a small bag, and carried to the State Grain Inspection Department.

Samples Tested and Graded

Upon arrival there, each sample is poured into a pan and examined by an expert grader and inspector appointed by the State. This man has before him the latest wheat grades establish by the Federal Government, showing just how much moisture, dirt, cracked kernels and foreign matter each grade of wheat should contain. He quickly decides all these questions but that of moisture. The sample is then taken to the test room where the moisture is cooked out of the wheat by scientific apparatus approved by the Government and this final fact determined.

The sample is then poured into a paper bag, on which is markt the car number, its location, and the grade of grain it contains, and is then ready to be delivered at the Board of Trade.

As soon as the samples arrive on the trading floor they are transferred to the tables. Each table may contain from one to fifty samples. They are then opened and lookt over by the floor men who have already received notices from their shippers, stating which each car contains and the neighborhood from which the grain was shipt.

Selling Wheat by Sample

Armed with these facts about the different cars, the samples of grain, and a knowledge of the world's markets, the commission man is ready for business when a buyer comes a ong. The samples are submitted, and the buyer askt to make a bid. Sometimes he bids and sometimes he refuses, asking for the lowest price. Here is where salesmanship comes in.

From 9:30 in the morning until 1:15 in the afternoon the commission merchant circulates back and forth on the floor, ming ing with expert buyers and sellers representing the world's markets, who are on the lookout for wheat. There is bidding, barking, bickering, jollying, jesting, joking, but all the time the commission man is looking for the high market.

At last sounds the gong which announces that the trading is ended. The grain remaining unsold probably will wait over until the next day, and the tired grain man, relieved from his duties of watching the ups and downs of the market, goes to his office to look over the sales of the day.

The Board room is quieter today but the war will end some time and with the world at peace the pandemonium of the pit will again be heard.

The Yarn of a Free Nation

By Clyde A. Mann

UNCLE SAM, like Bo Peep, doesn't know where to find his sheep. He needs about 75,000,000 of them to make him satisfied, and to keep his soldier and sailor nephews and all his other millions of nieces and nephews warmly clothed in woolen garments.

It isn't entirely Uncle Sam's fault that he has so few and needs so many sheep. Dogs are largely responsible—plain dogs and dogs of war. The plain dogs have killed so many sheep for American wool growers that many of them have grown discouraged, and the dogs of war have developed such an enormous appetite for wool that it is difficult to satisfy their greed.

In normal peace times the wool consumed in the United States amounts to about 600,000,000 pounds a year, but in the first six months after Uncle Sam got into the war as an active belligerent, this demand increased by 150,000,000 pounds. If the same rate of increase continues, the year's requirement will be 900,000,000 pounds. Uncle Sam hasn't sheep enough to produce more than 250,000,000 pounds of wool. The 1917 wool crop is estimated at 240,000,000 pounds. Uncle Sam may be able to get some wool from the sheep in Australia and South Africa, but the prospect is that he will be short about 500,000,000 pounds. It will take 75,000,000 or more head of sheep to produce that much wool.

No Sheep Reservoir to Tap

By the exercise of reasonable economy there will be plenty of food to keep everyone in the United States from going hungry and something will be left over to help feed Uncle Sam's European allies in the World League for Peace and Democracy. But there is no substitute for wool, and soldiers and civilians alike need wool.

There is no sheep reservoir anywhere in the world which the United States can tap and from which can be drawn off the 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 sheep needed as wool producers. Yet something must be done and done at once to solve the problem, something that will conserve the wool and sheep stocks on hand and something else that will bring about a rapid increase in the flocks.

Farm flocks of sheep have dwindled in the United States in recent years, in New England and other eastern states, and also in all the great agricultural states from Ohio westward to

Nebraska. Western range flocks also have shrunk and the sheep ranges have decreased in area by at least 50,000,000 acres. Experts say there is little hope for a large or rapid increase in sheep on the western ranges and that the only solution is to increase the number of farm flocks.

This, then, is the situation: Wool is needed in vast quantities. To get the wool, there must be more sheep. The range sheep industry of the western states is dwindling, just as the range cattle industry in the same section has dwindled. More sheep, in smaller flocks, must be raised on thousands of farms which never before saw a sheep.

The Problem to be Solved

The problem to be solved is: How can the number of sheep on the farms be increased?

There are several phases to the answer. In the first place, the slaughter of sheep can be lessened. In the second place, all of the ewe lambs can be saved to furnish wool and to be mothers to more lambs in the following years. But—and this is a large but—will farmers raise sheep if they cannot sell them for mutton, if their only source of revenue is from the sale of the wool clip? Would you? And would you go into the sheep raising business if you could not sell some of the lambs for food—the male lambs at least?

There are difficult obstacles to overcome before the problem is solved. Food Commissioner Hoover has recognized this fact and has not sought to stop entirely the slaughter of sheep for food purposes. It will require several years to bring about a genuine reconstruction of the sheep raising industry in the United States, but such a reconstruction must come. In the meantime the steady decline in the number of sheep in the country goes on, and there are no reserve stocks to draw on either to replenish the supply, or to prevent a decrease in the supply.

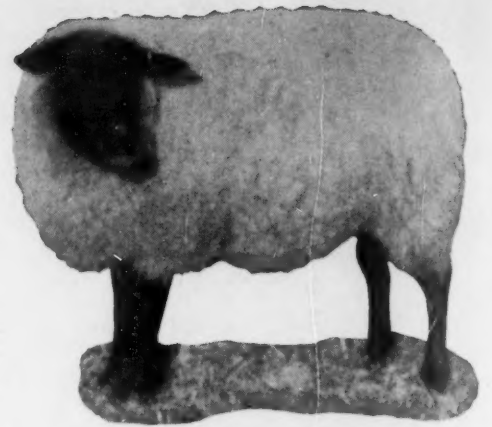
Government orders for woolen clothing have the right of way and the public faces the prospect of a greatly curtailed supply, rapidly mounting prices, and the certainty of having to put up with inferior textiles. From Bleeker Street in New York to Market Street in Chicago the alarm has been sounded among the clothing houses: "Can we get woolens for our needs?"

Boys' and Girls' Sheep Clubs

Strenuous economies in woolens have been recommended by the Commercial Economy Board. The Live Stock Industries' Board has called attention to the great need for wool. The Bureau of Animal Industries of the United States Department of Agriculture has given a new importance to the sheep industry, altho it has only a pitiful appropriation with which to work. Volunteer work has been undertaken by the More Sheep-More Wool Association in Philadelphia and by the National Sheep and Wool Bureau in Chicago.

Some of the municipalities have recognized the urgency of doing something quickly and have inaugurated the plan of pasturing sheep in the city parks. The best lawn mower is a flock of sheep.

But the most promising, because the most practical and widespread, effort to increase



sheep raising is that of the States Relation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture thru Sheep Clubs of boys and girls. Here is the point of contact where the sparks fly. Enthusiasm at high pressure gets back of sheep raising in small flocks thru the medium of Sheep Clubs. For boys and girls, under the direction of club leaders, guided by the States Relation Service *get results*—they get the sheep and go to wool growing. Some may say they cannot succeed, but they do succeed.

At present prices for lambs and for wool, the sheep grower who is not careless is certain to do well. Nothing on the farm will pay better, and prices of wool and of lambs are certain to stay high for years and years.

One notable success is reported from western Canada where, since a Government commission showed them the way, the farmers have been growing wool and destroying weeds by raising sheep at a great rate. Reports of the Canadian Pacific Railway recently contained this item: "Lethbridge, Alta.—Starting with eleven sheep which he purchased for sixty dollars almost four years ago, a farmer at Kimball, southern Alberta, now has the largest flock of pure bred Lincolns in the province. He has just purchased an additional two hundred and sixty-five head of ewes at eighteen dollars a head, and one hundred sixty-five lambs. Profit from flock this year, \$8,400.11."

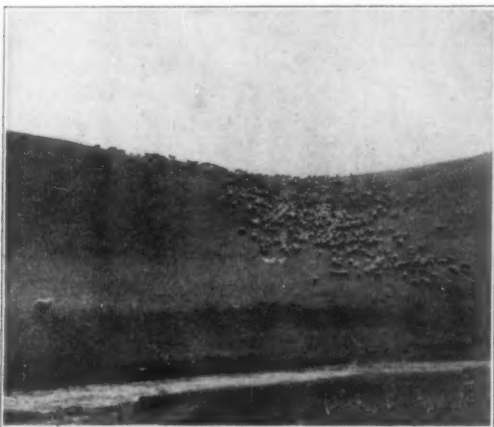
Rotary Pig Clubs an Example

Right here is appropriate the proposal that has been made by some Rotarians. It is along the line of the Boys' Pig Clubs started by the Rotary Club of Montgomery. The city boys who volunteered to go out into harvest fields and did go out last year as result of Rotary efforts and organization will go out again next year—perhaps. If these boys had a few lambs or sheep bought and being cared for by the farmers for whom they work, or by the farmer who wants them next year, the inducement to go again would be multiplied. To be owners of anything, but particularly to be owners of live animals, puts zest into life for any boy. Could not this fact be used by Rotary clubs to stimulate sheep and wool production?

In Utica, Rotarian Geo. A. Allen has for months been awake to the need for concerted effort for more sheep and more wool. He has made many talks on the subject and in one of them he said:

"The production of wool in the United States is falling off at such a rapid rate that, unless the devastation of our flocks can be arrested, it will be only a question of time until we shall be without wool for our clothing.

"The sheep has been treated shabbily by us. Now he is returning that treatment in kind, and persons with a taste for figures warn us that if



Sheep on western range in United States.

we had to depend on the 50,000,000 sheep in the United States for our wool, each one of us would get a new suit of clothes only once in four years, or a new garment each year if we would be contented with one reaching from the waist band to the knees.

"But the peril that threatens us, the peril that will not pass away with the war, has its roots in our shiftless disregard of things on which rest some of the most vital interests.

"The problem touches every man, woman and child. It is not only an American problem but a world problem, not only a clothing problem, but a food problem, not only a war problem, but a peace problem. The output of wool, in order to clothe us, ought to keep pace with population, but in this case the world has lost its economic balance. Production not only fails to increase with the children of men, but shows an alarming decrease. As man grows, his clothes supply shrinks, and he must piece it out more and more with shoddy.

"The world's wool clip in 1916 was only 2,700,000,000 pounds—more than 156,000,000 pounds less than in the preceding year. There is a steady decline in some parts of the world, especially in the United States. Australia, on the other hand, gives promise of maintaining her position as a wool-producing country unless more profitable use should be found for the land.

"The dog has been the worst enemy of the sheep industry in our eastern states. Flocks have been scattered and strewn in heaps of dead. In entire counties the industry practically has been wiped out; in others it has been crippled, as in Washington County, Pennsylvania, once the banner wool-producing section of the world. According to the State Department of Agriculture, 5,808 sheep were killed by dogs in Pennsylvania in 1915. In Calhoun County, Michigan, 192 head were killed in one night by two dogs. Only a few of the sheep were bitten or maimed; they were simply run to death.

"But the dog is not an insuperable obstacle. He can be shut out by a dog-proof fence, and one authority says that the farmer who spends \$250 for such a fence, who otherwise would spend \$150, will find it a good investment.



A flock of "black face" sheep on a Manitoba ranch.

"Progress is easy on the down-hill track—we have progreſt from 56,084,000 sheep in 1909 to 49,956,000 in 1915, and from an output of 328,110,749 pounds of wool to 288,777,000 pounds—but slow and laborious is the getting back. The authorities say we can get back, but they do not expect us to do it over-night. We must, of course, raise more sheep, but just as we get that thought well fixt in our minds, a new difficulty appears. Many Western lands—millions of acres—hitherto open to sheep, will be closed thru the operation of the new law permitting homesteaders to take up grazing

do the work at least as well as men with scythes and grubbing tools. Then, at the present prices of wool and mutton—and there is no reason to suppose that high prices will not prevail for a long time to come—net returns as high as eight and nine dollars a head are being realized."

The Bureau of Animal Industry may be starved for lack of funds to encourage sheep raising but the States Relation Service, also of the United States Department of Agriculture, is on the job to aid in a most effective way—with the Sheep Clubs. O. H. Benson, in charge of boys' and girls' club work, said recently.

"The club plan that has proven so successful in interesting and educating young people in the raising of swine and poultry is also giving good results in developing the sheep industry. The Sheep Club plan here given is based upon the principles that have been tried out in other kinds of clubs and includes other features especially called for by considerations peculiar to sheep raising.

"1. To stimulate interest in sheep production by teaching farm boys and

girls how to raise sheep cheaply thru the use of the well bred stock, and the utilization of pastures, grazing crops, wastes, etc.

"2. To increase the number of sheep in the United States so as to help meet the meat and wool shortage.

"3. To enable farm boys and girls to earn money for themselves while at home.

"4. To instruct the farm boys and girls in judging, selecting, feeding and caring for sheep, and marketing wool, in order that they may be trained flock masters as they become the farmers of tomorrow.

"5. To vitalize the agriculture as taught in the rural schools by utilizing the love for animal life inherent to young people.

"6. To insure a balanced husbandry by developing the livestock industry along with crop production and to supplement the club work along crop production lines."

The "wool famine" can be checked; woolen clothing and woollens for men and women can in time be brought back to abundance on the basis of American production; but every available man and by who is in agriculture or in touch with it will be needed; every available woman and girl. Wool is only less needed than food; soldiers must be warmly clad and blanketed; there is no substitute for wool; the farm flocks of sheep must be made to grow—at once.



Small flock of sheep on a United States farm.

tracts of 640 acres which will be used, those familiar with the situation say, for cattle and not for sheep.

"The sheep must come back into his own on the farms of the East and the Middle West. The Department of Agriculture says he will bring profit to the farmers with him. For one thing, sheep are the scavengers of the farm and



Pilot car in "more sheep" parade in Chicago put on by the National Sheep and Wool Bureau; several attractive young ladies, dressed as "Bo Peeps," participated.



Rotarian

Some Flags Are Missing

ONE of the notable things about Rotary is the progress which is being made in Extension Work during this war. No other organization, except the Red Cross or some other organization directly connected with the administration of the war, can show anything like the growth which Rotary has had and is continuing to have.

The flags on the front cover of this issue do not represent all the countries that we hope eventually will be included in the great brotherhood of Rotary. There is no particular significance in the selection or placing of these flags. We have, of course, given the greatest prominence to those of the four countries in which Rotary is now established. France is sure to come into the fold shortly. With British, Canadian and American Rotarians on French soil, it is certain that the seed will be planted.

Some people say there must be national associations of Rotary clubs which can be welded together in a great International association. Others say there must not be national associations, but only one great International association with local clubs in various nations. Just which plan is followed out perhaps matters little. The big thing is that Rotary is going to be in all nations. Being in all nations, Rotary will bring all nations into a better fellowship.

As Rotary is democratic, it cannot be expected to feel at home in a nation which is autocratic nor would we expect to find a welcome for Rotary in an autocratic nation, but sooner or later all nations of the world will be democratic and then Rotary will be at home in all of them, even in those against which Rotarians are now having to take up arms.

Rotarians do not believe that war is the proper way to settle differences among men. Rotarians do not believe that there should be differences among men, and if there are differences, Rotarians believe they can be settled without physical violence.

Today we have a condition, not a theory. Rotarians are peace lovers but they are not pacifists.

Today's fighting must go on to the bitter end, but when we achieve the victory for which we are fighting, the Rotary spirit will come into its own and around the world will run the call, "Get Together" and "Stay Together."

A Staff to Lean On

IN NEW YORK CITY there is a big man who publishes a wonderful little magazine. He calls it *The Silent Partner* because it quietly and unostentatiously helps so many people. The publisher is Van Amburgh, governor of the 2d District in Rotary. They love him in his home town, Binghamton, just as they do in the big city on the Hudson.

Recently we discovered in *The Silent Partner* a full page advertisement for THE ROTARIAN and thought Frank Jennings was spending some money but discovered that Frank had merely asked Van to boost a little for THE ROTARIAN in some way, and Van came thru at once with the page-ad-in his magazine.

One night not long ago they handed Van something in Binghamton. Here is the story as we got it: Rotarian Miranda of New York visited Massachusetts State Prison in search of atmosphere for a love story scenario. He met James Sutherland, a life term prisoner, a big, fine looking chap. In true Rotary spirit Miranda gave him a big brother talk and copies of *The Silent Partner* magazine, and later sent him a year's subscription. In appreciation The Lifer sent him a walking cane made (except for the bands and tips) entirely of *Silent Partner* magazines for 1916 and 1917. It took him six weeks to make

it. On a card to Miranda, the prisoner wrote: "Kind words are a great staff to lean on. May all the gems hidden in this cane prove as helpful to you as they have been to me."

"My Magazine"

EVERY Rotarian is a part owner of the magazine of the International Association and is entitled to think and speak of THE ROTARIAN as "my magazine." It is assumed that each Rotarian will be interested to know the reasons for the changes made in his magazine. That is the why of this editorial at this time.

Next month it will be thirteen years since Paul P. Harris organized the first Rotary club in Chicago. The childhood of Rotary was long, its youth was short, and now it has reached maturity. Rotary has been an evolution and a development and the magazine of Rotary has evolved and developed to keep step with Rotary. The magazine was established to aid the growth of Rotary and the same reason justifies its continued publication.

This month a number of radical changes have been inaugurated by the editorial staff after the board of directors—who are the publishers—approved and endorsed them. These changes have been made with the confident expectation that in them Rotarians will recognize and appreciate an effort to comply with the Rotary principle of progress. The magazine has been a good magazine, but it has not been so good that it could not be made better and it has been the effort of the various boards of directors and of the editorial staff to have the magazine a little better each month than it was the previous month. This effort is to continue. The new size and shape was decided upon only after the proposed change had been submitted to a number of members of every club, 95 per cent of whom voted in favor of the innovation.

It is hoped and expected that the magazine in the new style will, in a new way and to a greater degree, interest Rotarians as Rotarians, as business men, as good citizens; will interest the members of their families, and men and women who are not members of Rotary Clubs.

Marking Out the Course

IN ONE of his talks on Rotary, President Pidgeon makes reference to the work of the pilot in marking out the course. The directors of the International Association, in conference with the editorial staff, have marked out the editorial course for THE ROTARIAN to follow on its voyage in the year 1918. Briefly that editorial policy thus may be summed up.

Not only should the material published be of interest and value, but it should be arranged and displayed so that it will quickly attract the interest of the reader. THE ROTARIAN must continue to be the magazine of Rotary and as such it should reflect the Rotary ideal of service and the practical application of that ideal to every-day affairs. Rotary can now be preached more effectively by telling about the deeds of Rotary instead of by talking about the ideals.

Older Rotarians, as a rule, are "fed up" on philosophical discourses on Rotary; their interest will be best aroused and sustained and the magazine will be most helpful to them as it tells of how Rotary philosophy is being put to work.

Yet there are some 1,000 new Rotarians each month to whom the story of Rotary philosophy is fresh and absorbingly interesting; for them there should be a little about Rotary in the abstract so that they will better appreciate the other articles which show how Rotary ideals are applied.

Editorials.



And then there must be some part of the magazine devoted to the dissemination of Rotary news and the development of acquaintanceship and friendship between the various clubs, between them and the International Association; the development of district friendships, vocational section friendships, international friendships.

In this connection the International directors instructed the editorial staff to decline to print anything unless in their opinion it is of interest to those outside the club which sends in the item of news.

Every item of club news and every other item is to be printed under its own heading. If an item has not sufficient interest to supply an interesting headline it is to be presumed to have insufficient interest to justify its use.

The magazine of Rotary should continue to print articles of a general appeal; preferably such articles should depict the application of Rotary principles to business, social, community, and political life, even tho they are not labeled "Rotary."

Then the magazine should not be all serious, not all heavy, but should have something of humor, and verse, and pictures. And since the members of the families of Rotarians are interested in Rotary, the magazine should have in it something that will have a more or less direct appeal to them.

The board of directors have mapped out a splendid course. The editorial staff will endeavor faithfully to follow it.

Prejudice Against Yellow Gasoline

THE statement has been made, is being generally repeated, that the American owner or driver of an automobile has a violent prejudice against yellow gasoline and demands a gasoline that is "water white." Undoubtedly the statement is true. Once there was a reason for it. Early in the history of the oil industry, yellow kerosene and gasoline were produced by poor refining methods, and sometimes they were dangerous. Quite naturally the public decided that since some yellowy gasoline was dangerous, any of that kind might be, and the safety first idea demanded that none be used. Experts say that while the dangerous element of yellow gasoline has departed because of the development of the cracking processes of refining, the prejudice of the buying public remains.

The gasoline problem promises to be a big one to solve, since consumption is growing by tremendous jumps while production is either stationary or going backward. It has been suggested that the supply may be increased considerably if motorists will discard their (now) unwarranted prejudice against the yellowish "gas." This prejudice has hindered the development of the cracking refining processes which are said to produce a safe gasoline of a slightly yellowish tinge. The experts also decry the public demands that make it necessary to treat gasoline with sulphuric acid and caustic soda in order to remove unsatur-

ated hydrocarbons. These hydrocarbons have high fuel value in an explosion engine. The estimate is made that these two prejudices cause an annual loss in the United States amounting to 30,000,000 gallons of gasoline, 35,000 tons of sulphuric acid, and 3,500 tons of caustic soda.

Two Hundred New Rotary Clubs

AMONG the 491 American cities of over 8,000 population in which there are no Rotary clubs, at least 200 may be considered available for clubs and waiting till Rotary can get around to organize them.

The district governors have found it impossible to give the necessary attention to the many calls for new clubs besides attending to all the other duties of a governor. So several governors have appointed acting deputies, each of whom is responsible for the organization of a Rotary club in the particular city for which he is appointed. The work of these acting deputies is greatly assisted by the cooperation of their clubs. Rotary cannot grow as it should if the twenty governors are compelled to do all the extension work. The spirit of Rotary is spread best by volunteers who want to carry to others the ideals which mean so much to them.

Two hundred new clubs have been set as the mark for this year. If Rotary made up its mind to have two hundred new clubs, they could and would be organized in thirty days. Some of them might be in cities of even less than 8,000 population.

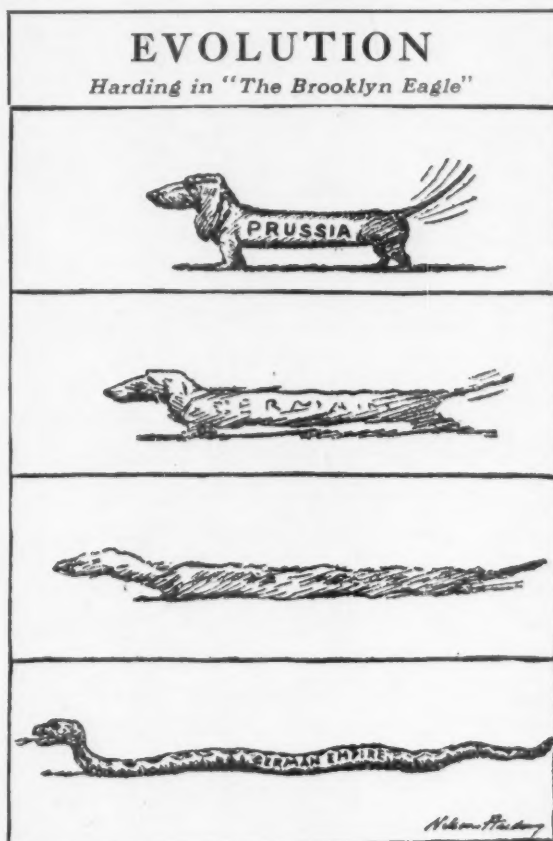
Each affiliating club can assist the district governors by making a study of nearby cities and by sending a list of the cities in which clubs should be established to the governor, with a duplicate copy to International Headquarters. For each of the proposed cities, a member of the club should be suggested as the acting deputy governor, who, on account of his understanding of Rotary, his knowledge of the city to be organized and his willingness and ability to serve, would be the logical man to direct the organization of the new club.

Hate

THE Allies will win. To admit the possibility of failure is to admit that God has been turning the world in the wrong direction.

But the Allies will win because they are fighters, not because they are haters. Hate is not efficiency. Hate is nervousness, sickness, trembling, shortness of breath, clouded sight, blows going wild, lack of plan, corruption. If the enemy likes that sort of thing let the enemy have a monopoly of it.

We are in no danger of turning back. We have spur enough—God knows. As long as the honor of our women and the security of our homes are precious to us we must either win unconditionally or keep on fighting. Hymns of hate, or hims of hate, will only make us unsteady.



As Rotarians See Things

What Does Profit Mean?

A GOOD many Rotarians think we ought to turn our motto 'round. "He profits most who serves best" would be better, they think, if it read, "Who serves best will profit most." They would emphasize the service rather than the profit.

Now the word *profit* does not mean money gain half so much as it means precisely what these Rotarians have in their minds. It is derived from the Latin *profectus* and signifies advance, progress, growth, increase, as well as what we call profits. And this is true of the derivatives in all the tongues of North Europe, South Europe, and the two Americas: the first meaning is advancement, improvement.

"My brother Jaques he keeps at school," wrote the author of *As You Like It*, "and report speaks goldenly of his *profit*." What were the translators of the King James version trying to say when they wrote, in the fourth saying of the eleventh chapter of Proverbs: "Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath?"

Some day we may turn the motto 'round. But not because we misread that wonderful word *profit*.

Forging New International Ties

WHAT a range for the imagination is there in the contemplation of the plan to have American cities adopt French and Belgian cities that have been ravaged by war, for the purpose of helping to rebuild them and repair the damages done by cannon and fire! What wonderful possibilities the plan holds for the forging of new international ties of friendship that will bind, thru the coming centuries, the citizens of cities in different parts of the world! How beautiful an exemplification of service is that to be rendered, for instance, by Chicago to Rheims!

Out of the fullness of her youthful vigor and prosperity, out of the richness of her enthusiastic desire to be helpful, the strong young municipal giant of the Western World will be the adopted mother of the historic, tho unfortunate city of one of the most interesting and best loved countries of the Eastern World. The women of Chicago have taken the initiative. Quickly their sympathies were touched to practical action when the city-adoption plan was first suggested. Immediately they established the "Rheims Restoration Fund" to be used for the rebuilding of the houses, shops and schools of the French city, according to French ideas of how such things should be, and the restoration of the beautiful cathedral (if that is possible) and the other historic buildings. The women will have as their particular task, the rebuilding of the homes; a committee of men, headed by the president of the Art Institute of Chicago, will have as their particular task the restoration of the cathedral and administration buildings.

In after years it will bring Americans and Frenchmen closer together when a Chicagoan can say with truthful pride that he lives in a city in America that helped to restore the cathedral of Rheims in which centuries ago Joan of Arc placed the crown of France upon her king; and when the Frenchman can say with frank appreciation, that he is from that city which Chicago helped to her feet after the deluge of the Great War had passed over her. And this suggests the possibilities that the cooperation of Rotarians in this work eventually will result in the formation of Rotary clubs in those French and Belgian cities so foster mothered by American cities.

The Camel is Coming

IT MUST be taken as significant of the growing strength of the prohibition movement in the United States when a city as large as Los Angeles, which has a population ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,000 (according to the civic enthusiasm of the man who is talking) votes by a big majority to get rid of saloons and to place, in other ways, severe restrictions upon the liquor traffic. So much must be admitted, whether one thinks prohibition is wise or unwise. Another straw which shows, not so much the growth of prohibition sentiment as the growth of the temperance habit, is the closing of almost a thousand saloons in Chicago, in a year's time, because of lack of business. In Los Angeles it will be possible to get strong drink even after the new law goes into effect, and to get it without violating the law—but not in saloons. In Chicago the saloon men give as one reason for the decrease in business the increase of the beer delivery by wagon to the homes. The anti-prohibitionist and the brewer may derive some consolation from these facts, but the saloon man cannot. Which facts, with others, may be taken to mean that the march of the camel chiefly is directed just now against the saloons.

Preparedness for Peace

LACK of preparedness did not keep the United States out of war. A brief period of nation-wide military training for young Americans as they come to the age of manhood, will not make the United States a militaristic nation.

What it will do will be this: it will make strong, sturdy law-abiding and law-enforcing American citizens out of the youth of the Nation. It will make the American people a great democratic commonwealth. It will give the U. S. dignity at home and abroad. It will make the American people a greater power for good in the world. Universal military training by American citizens will be a return to first principles, to the earliest days of the Republic when all citizens were in the militia and reported annually for training. To keep the peace at home and abroad, the citizens of democratic nations must "keep themselves fit to do their bit."

Rotary at Work in the Camps

IT HAS been suggested that Rotary clubs in the cities convenient to the great army camps can offer their services in furnishing speakers on business topics. As men learn in the Rotary Club to give very interesting talks on their respective lines of business, they could likewise talk to groups of soldiers. These talks could be given in the Y. M. C. A. or the K. of C. huts.

Some men in the army would be pleased to hear someone give a talk on the lines of business in which they were engaged or employed prior to their military service. Other soldiers would like to listen to such talks during their term of service for the purpose of making a decision as to what line of business they might best go into after they return from the war.

The suggestion is well worth being given earnest consideration by every Rotary club. It is good to give the men concerts and amusement, but it will be found that they also are eager for enlightenment and education and business benefit.

Service Rolls and Honor Rolls

ATTENTION has been called to the possibility that all who volunteer or are called for military or naval service, may not always act so as to reflect credit on their country and their home. Perhaps it would be best to name the list of those who have gone into service merely "The Service Roll" preserving "The Honor Roll" for those who sacrifice their lives or otherwise distinguished themselves in action.

Drowning Prussia's Dream of World Domination

By Edward H. Causey and Philip R. Kellar

"OUR object," said President Wilson in his message to the United States Congress, December 3d last, "is to win the war."

"Germany can be beaten," said General Pershing in command of the American forces in France, "Germany must be beaten, Germany will be beaten."

To win the war for the Allied Democracies of the world there must be an abundance of men, ammunition, food, airplanes, and ships, and the last shall be first. The Allied Conference in Paris, held in December, concluded to eliminate all shipping of materials to the civilian populations and to neutrals except of absolute necessities, in order that every available ship might be used for the transportation of men and war supplies. In doing this, official recognition was given to the views held and often expressed by experts, that ships and more and more ships are essential if a victorious peace is to be achieved. Any statement as to the necessity for ships cannot be made stronger than the facts warrant.

Lloyd-George's Analysis

David Lloyd-George, the British premier, as late as November 19th, made this statement:

"Assuming that the submarine situation does not get worse, the easing of the position of the Allies depends entirely upon the date on which the American program of launching 6,000,000 tons of shipping promised for 1918 comes into practical effect.

"I have no doubt that with the largest industrial resources of the world, a most highly trained and adaptable industrial population and an exceptional national gift of organization, the accomplishment of America in the matter of shipbuilding will astonish everybody. Like Britain, the United States is a pacific power and she, therefore, has had to build up a war organization from the start. In doing so she can learn from many mistakes which Britain made.

"Two of the most urgent matters today are man power at the fronts, and shipping. The collapse of Russia and the recent reverses of Italy make it even more imperative than before that the United States should send as many troops as possible across the Atlantic as early as possible. I am anxious to know how soon the first million men can be expected in France."



A Sentinel of the Deep; one of many American war vessels which protect merchant ships.

And Lord Robert Cecil, the British under secretary of state for foreign affairs, contributes a similar view in these words: "Our number of ships is the measure of our strength. One ship more means an increase of pressure on the enemy; one ship less means a reduction of the pressure."

The Military Situation

Germany is so situated that it can carry on the war with fewer resources than can the Allied powers. The enemy is a compact mass in the center of a continent. His armies can be shifted back and forth rapidly enough to deliver smashing attacks at unexpected places. He is almost self-sustaining. If his submarines can cripple the sea power of the Allied Democracies, his armies may have a chance to win a draw. His soldiers and food and ammunition do not need

ships for their transportation. He may not have all of these he would like to have, but he has enough to continue the fighting for some time, buoyed up by the hope of wresting a victory from an apparently hopeless situation—for an inclusive peace will be a victory for Prussianism, a victory for that which President Wilson has called the "Thing."

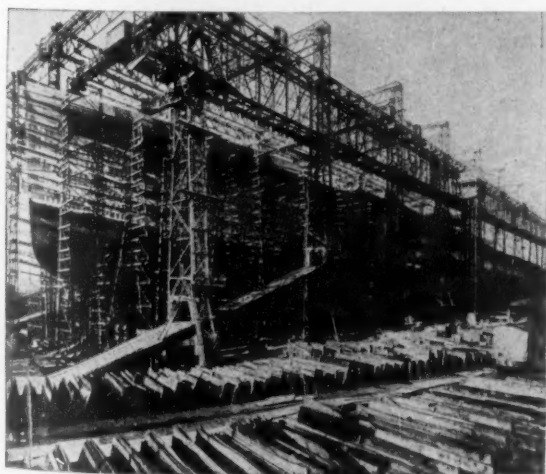
But without control of the sea, Prussianism cannot dominate the world. And unless the Thing can cripple the sea power of the Allies, or unless the Allies fail to respond to the demands made upon them for more ships and larger sea power, Prussianism is doomed to suffer a crushing defeat.

What Uncle Sam is Doing

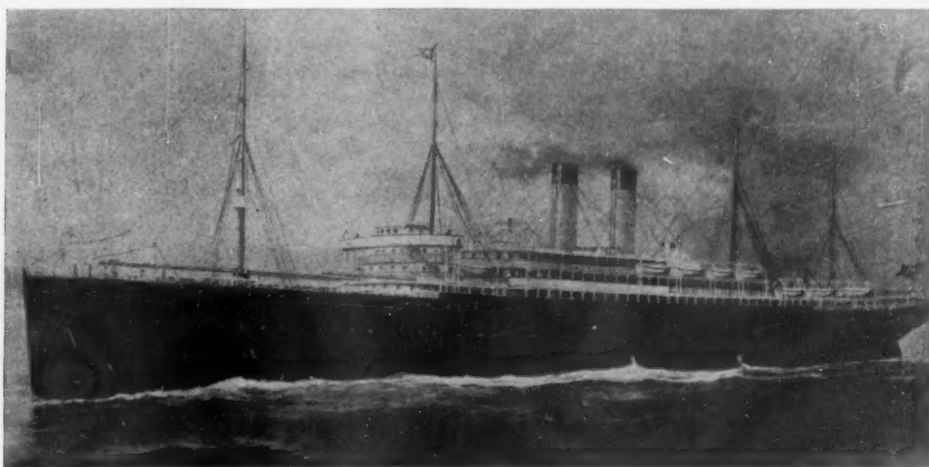
These facts have been more or less apparent from the very beginning of the war. They had become universally obvious by the time the United States was drawn into the contest. President Wilson saw them clearly and the United States Congress recognized them when, at the last session, in the face of years of opposition to the building up of a merchant marine at the expense of the Government, they appropriated nearly two billion dollars for shipbuilding and operation and authorized the creation of an organization to do this work.

This organization is the United States Shipping Board and its auxiliary, the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The Shipping Board is in charge of the entire merchant marine of the United States. The Emergency Fleet Corporation is charged with the duty of completing the construction of the ships which the Government has commandeered, and with the duty of building new ships as rapidly as possible.

The building of new ships by Uncle Sam to meet the demands of the situation has not proceeded rapidly enough to satisfy the desires either of the people or of the Government. But a tremendous amount of work has been done and the promise made some months ago that the United States would add 6,000,000 tons of shipping to the Allied merchant fleets before the end of 1918 will be kept. Figures compiled in November show that 500,000 more tons are assured and that 6,500,000 tons will be in use before the end of 1918. The Shipping Board hopes—and expects—that the total addition to



Building one of Uncle Sam's big steel merchant ships.



A typical American liner which Uncle Sam is building for his merchant marine at a hundred shipyards.

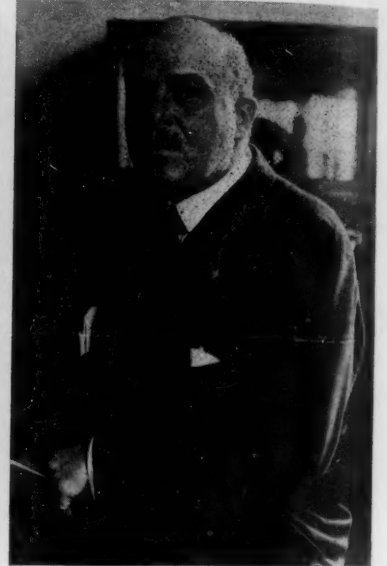
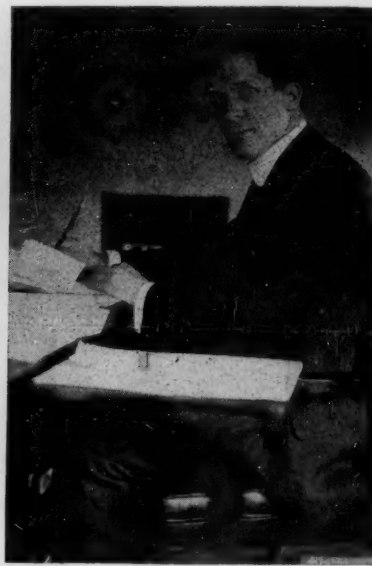
THE MEN WHO ARE BUILDING THE AMERICAN MERCHANT FLEET TO DEFEAT THE KAISER

Edward N. Hurley

Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris

Charles A. Piez

James Heyworth



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Hurley, a Chicago manufacturer, is chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board. Harris, chief of the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, is general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Piez, another Chicago manufacturer, is vice-president of the Fleet Corporation, in charge of the construction of steel ships. Heyworth, a Chicago contractor, is assistant general manager of the Fleet Corporation, in charge of the construction of wooden ships. As we go to press the news comes that Admiral Harris has resigned and Mr. Piez has taken his place as general manager.

the shipping tonnage will reach 10,000,000 before 1919 begins. The total tonnage already contracted for amounted to 7,858,708.

Building Fabricated Ships

Perhaps the most significant and the most promising and the most cheering news regarding Uncle Sam's shipbuilding work is that regarding "fabricated" ships. A fabricated ship is one whose different parts are built in different plants in different sections of the country. The parts are assembled and put together into ships on the sea coast. The Fleet Corporation has several of these fabricated ships under construction. In this work the United States has taken a leaf from the automobile industry and another from the shipbuilding industry in England as developed by the war. If the method is successfully worked out it will add greatly to the ship tonnage that can be built. It is a method which seeks to utilize to the fullest extent the principles of standardization and specialization.

The shipbuilding program was well under way by December 1. An analysis of the situation at that time disclosed the following hopeful facts: There were building and under contract 58 composite ships, of a total tonnage of 207,000. There were 345 steel and fabricated ships under construction, of a total tonnage of 2,665,000; the fabricated ships range from 5,000 to 7,500 tons each; the steel ships are larger, ranging from 8,800 to 12,000 tons each. Wooden ships to the number of 375 with a total tonnage of 1,330,900 are under construction; no more contracts for wooden ships will be let. The total amounts to 778 ships of 4,203,000 tons. In addition, there are ships with an aggregate tonnage of 2,250,000, under construction which have been commandeered by Uncle Sam, and work upon which is being rushed to completion. The grand total tonnage under construction and counted upon as certain to be ready for sea service before 1918 ends amounted to 6,453,900, nearly half a million tons more than Britain and France have asked the United States to supply.

10,000,000 Tons Before 1919

The Shipping Board is letting contracts for

new ships almost daily and the members expect the tonnage contracted for will very shortly total 10,000,000 and that the greater part of it will be ready for service before 1919.

The first ship of the Government's new fleet was launched November 24. It was a steel vessel of 8,800 tons displacement, built at Seattle, named *The Seattle*, and is designed to make a speed of 11 knots. The first of the wooden ships was to be launched early in December.

Up to the first of December the amount of tonnage completed and commandeered was less than 200,000. Edward N. Hurley, the Chicago manufacturer, who succeeded General Goethals as chairman of the Shipping Board, takes a fling at those who have grumbled because ships in greater numbers have not been put into Government service.

"Some impatient folk seem to think that ocean-going ships can be turned out like automobiles," said Chairman Hurley. "But even to produce an automobile in large numbers it is necessary first to have a model. When the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation do make blunders, or when they do show inefficiency, they should be blamed; but they should not be expected to perform the impossible."

Chairman Hurley's Hope

At a meeting of the Atlantic Coast shipbuilders in Washington recently, Chairman Hurley made the following optimistic statements:

"This meeting has been called for the single purpose of establishing a new goal for our expectations. Between now and March 1, this country will turn out approximately 1,000,000 tons of ships, dead weight. In the whole 1916 we turned out a little over 750,000 tons. Thus we will achieve in four months far more than we achieved previously in twelve months. Conservatively stated, we have quadrupled our output. The new goal of our expectation is ten times the production of 1916."

Some of these new vessels will come off the ways in January. By March they will be launched in great numbers. From that time on, production will be on a continually increasing

scale. Nor will any lessening of efficiency of Germany's submarine campaign cause a let up in the shipbuilding operations.

"The United States is gratified that convoying and patrolling are cutting down ship losses," says Chairman Hurley, "but the Shipping Board will build faster and faster, in the hope of proving to the Germans the futility of their submarine campaign. Our men in France and the materials they need will alone require a tremendous number of ships. Hence overconstruction is impossible when the Allies' food and munitions needs are considered."

Ships for 1,000,000 Soldiers

There is talk of a million American soldiers in France by next spring and of another million before the end of the year. The men are available and can be trained and equipt, but they cannot be taken to France and maintained there without adequate shipping. The estimate has been made that to maintain one American soldier in Europe will require five tons of shipping; a million men will require 5,000,000 tons; two millions soldiers will require 10,000,000 tons. But there must be some deductions made on account of time lost in repairs, loading and unloading, making the return trip, etc., and perhaps a million men may require 10,000,000 tons of shipping and two million men may need 20,000,000 tons of shipping.

Invading a continent across a 3,000-mile ocean with an army of a million or two men is a task worthy the resources and resourcefulness of an Uncle Sam.

The Shipping Board is making rapid headway in its efforts to provide the ships for that army. It has made mistakes, and its members know it and admit it; the Government has made mistakes. It hasn't been possible to do everything just right, to find the right man for the right place on the spur of the moment.

Tremendous Problems Faced

The Shipping Board was faced from its birth with the solution of many tremendously large problems. It was called upon to increase five-fold or ten-fold the pro- (Continued on page 37)

When Our



Club Sings

"Let's sing number 17 in the white song sheet!"

Hark! 'Tis a voice, struggling thru the din of clattering table-ware and the jabbering babbling of male meal conversation. From the vicinity of the Voice there is added to the uproar a bit of faltering near-harmony:

*Oh, you beautiful doll,
You great big beautiful doll—*

Evidently this is number 17 in the white book. Without looking, one would guess that somebody is singing from a "blue" sheet.

Come and put your arms about me

The "chorister"—probably the owner of the Voice—is on a chair waving his arms in tempo adapted to the singers nearest him.

Some of the fellows, just getting interested and not wishing to show up as pikers by shirking any portion of duty are coming in strong on the second line. Apparently they figure on catching up with the crowd before the finish.

*I could never live without you—
lustily sings the main field.
—and put your arms around me—
whoop the tail-enders.*

Some strong man is playing the tune on a piano somewhere. It is easy to discern, however, that the majority of the vocalists are getting along without him—and increasing the separation at the rate of about one and one-half beats per measure.

*Oh you beautiful doll,
You great big beautiful doll—*

Fully a third of the one hundred and fifty men now are defying the rhythm of the leader's sweeping arms.

Oh! Oh! Oh! Oh!

The main bunch—reinforced by recruits who can help out on this line if they can't sing—shouts like a party of foghorns on a toot, with a few "Oh—Oh's" peppered in between by the fellows who are in time with the leader.

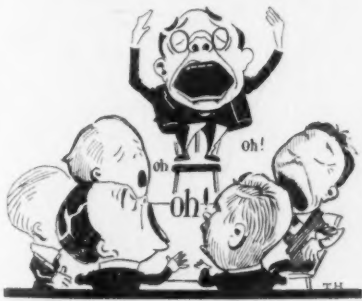
Oh! Oh! Oh!

Here come the fellows who got a late start, still going strong and with a chance to beat out the rest of the crowd even yet, if their wind holds out.

The leader is now pivoting his arms in a lobbed circle, and the piano player is coming down toward the home plate on his best stride, but nobody notices him. "Now—altogether! Everybody—more or less."
You great big be-yew-ti-fil-doll! be-yeau-tifill-dol-l-l!
wail the second-unders.

Dahl!

weakly finish the bald heads in the far corner, and the tall geek who throws back his head so his adam's apple won't put dents in his collar and sings with his eyes shut, blows in on full throttle with the fourth doll—a tenth of a second after everyone else has laid off. But he doesn't know the difference—he's an independent sort of cuss.



And now Apollo has withdrawn while the cloud of verbal battle and tobacco smoke again settles over the assembly.

Recognize Anything Homelike?

Of course you have recognized this frank but inadequate description of a typical Rotary luncheon melodic outburst. Perhaps it is too much overdrawn to fit your club. If so, yours is not an average club. But the fact is that all clubs are pretty much alike, due to the fundamental similarity of mankind, and the Rotary kind in particular.

There are several object lessons that could be drawn from the account of this massacre of the Beautiful Doll.

But your club has made arrangements to engage a singing leader, or already has a man capable of manhandling a herd of male voices, most of which have yet to be trained to the halter.

You have considered doing away with some of the silly, sentimental, even sappy, popular songs and substituting a few dignified he-songs. Naturally, it wouldn't be wise to use hymns, or to drop all the foolish ditties. You need something to help maintain "the spirit of boyhood."

Then you have a plan to follow in the matter of unleashing the singing propensities of your club—either a schedule of regularity or a fixt scheme of irregularity; in either case, you demonstrate your Rotary by paying no attention to the plan.

You have your song sheets and they are always on hand. Your piano player is an expert, with every known melody of civilization at his finger tips—and some that are acquainted with pre-historic times and barbarism.

None of these things needs be called to your attention, for your club is a regular organization and leaves nothing to George.

You Hate to Mention It

But your club has one fault. You hate to mention it, but the fellows are so full of spirits (instilled, not distilled) that you must—ahem—apologize to the speaker because they forgot themselves and made just a little too much noise for the comfort of the man who spoke or the satisfaction of the members who wanted to hear everything he said.

So you apologize—and forget about it—just as the rest of us have done. For the fault is common to all clubs.

Our spirit of camaraderie—boyish goodfellowship—gets away with our discretion—even our manners—occasionally.

It isn't necessary to become stiff-necks, or to turn our club gatherings into prayer meetings. Just paste up the little old motto, "Work while you work and play while you play"—you might add "sing when you sing."

When there is a speaker provided let him do the talking—or at least give him a try-out. When one of our leaders takes the floor, or whenever our attention is requested by one authorized to ask it, give attention immediately. It is an easy habit to acquire.
—Cliff V. Buttelman.



Directors Set Forth Rotary's War Duty

By The Secretary

A VERY busy two days meeting of the board of directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs was held at Headquarters in Chicago, November 21st and 22nd. The members of the board in attendance were President Pidgeon, immediate Past President Klumph, and Vice-Presidents McDowell and Botsford. Secretary Perry was present. Some of the sessions were attended by President Emeritus Paul P. Harris and Treasurer R. F. Chapin, Russell F. Greiner of Kansas City, chairman of the Convention Executive committee, President Raymond Havens of the Kansas City club, Chairman A. U. Morse and Vice-Chairman W. H. Hoffstat of the Committee on Meetings of Vocational Sections (both of Kansas City), Estes Snedecor, of Portland, Ore., chairman of the International committee on Constitution, Managing Editor Kellar of THE ROTARIAN and W. A. Graham of the Secretary's staff.

A great deal of important business was transacted, much of which was routine. Perhaps the action that has the most significance for Rotarians was a resolution unanimously adopted, setting forth the duty of the International Association with respect to war service matters.

War Duty of I. A. of R. C.

The resolution was:

"Whereas, The International Association of Rotary Clubs has been urged to endorse many patriotic and worthy plans to aid the United States government since it became an active participant in the great war, and

"Whereas, Many of these patriotic and worthy plans are advanced by war-work organizations and charitable associations which appeal justly to the sympathies and sentiments of all Rotarians and all other patriotic citizens but are not actually a part of the United States government which is now waging war, and

"Whereas, Great confusion exists in the public mind regarding such charitable appeals and their relative merits and duties, and

"Whereas, It is the desire of the International Association of Rotary Clubs to serve the cause of the Allied Nations effectively and particularly to aid in educating the American people to the service of the United States government along the lines most necessary to enable that government to wage war successfully, and

"Whereas, The International Association of Rotary Clubs feels an especial obligation to insist upon such control and co-ordination of charitable and welfare work as will best utilize the generosity of the American people and enable them to carry forward the effective social and relief work which they desire.

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs hereby expresses its firm belief that the chief present duty of Rotarians in the United States is to support their government and its official representatives; that said

Board recommends to the War and Navy Departments' Commissions on Training Camp Activities that they assume fuller control and supervision of welfare and social work for the soldiers and sailors of the United States and determine the time and amount of the appeals for funds made by all organizations engaged in such work; that the individual Rotary clubs are everywhere urged to support all patriotic and worthy plans to aid the allied nations, but that it is the duty of the International Association of Rotary Clubs in this emergency to endorse and support only those war measures endorsed and urged by one or more of the governments of the allied nations."

Convention Matters Discusst

Considerable time was given by the directors to a discussion of the next Rotary convention at Kansas City in June, 1918. Believing that the 1917 Rotary convention at Atlanta proved to be an added strength to the Allied cause and a stimulus to patriotism in the several nations wherein there are Rotary clubs, the directors decided unanimously that the 1918 convention should be held as scheduled and that it should be planned for as a great patriotic and civic gathering.

It has been promised that an even larger attendance of delegates from Canadian, British and Cuban clubs than were at Atlanta, will be at Kansas City and an effort will be made to secure this larger attendance that the international character of Rotary may be further emphasized and the essential unity of ideals and purposes of the Allies in the war may be more clearly approved.

The convention program outlined by Chairman Allen D. Albert of the Program committee was approved by the Board. The program will be printed in the next issue.

Secretary Perry and W. A. Graham reported on their recent trip to Kansas City on convention matters. Graham goes from International Headquarters the first of January to work with the Kansas City Rotarians on the convention, remaining there until after the close of the meeting in June.

Hotel Reservations

Secretary Perry presented in detail a plan for taking care of the Convention hotel reserva-

tions. The plan was approved by the board and has been submitted to the clubs for their approval. It provides that about February 1st each club will be requested to canvass the matter of their prospective attendance at the convention and be prepared to make requisition for their rooms on March 10th upon a requisition blank which will be mailed to each club in the Association.

These requisitions, properly executed, may be returned up to April 10th. Soon after April 1st the convention committee on Hotel Accommodations will assemble all requisitions and the assignments will be made according to the distance the clubs are required to travel in reaching the convention city, giving those traveling the longest distance first choice of requisition.

Contract blanks will then be filled in and sent to each club. The contract will give the name of the hotel and the number of each room covered by the contract. If these contracts are not executed and returned, accompanied by the specified holding payment, by May 1st the requisition will be considered to have been cancelled and the rooms may be assigned to others. Each contract will carry a cancellation clause permitting the club to cancel its contract not later than thirty days prior to the opening day of the convention.

Greiner is Optimistic

Russell Greiner submitted a very optimistic report on the convention from the viewpoint of Kansas City and explained several interesting methods the Kansas City Club has adopted to secure publicity for the convention and also to secure delegates from Rotary clubs in Great Britain and Ireland.

The board approved the following convention committee appointments:

Credentials Committee, A. E. Hutchings of Kansas City (Mo.) chairman.

Registration Committee, Val B. Mintun, Kansas City (Mo.) chairman. Frank Houghton Cromwell, J. W. Kennedy, R. C. Hickman, W. A. Shaffer, Ralph C. Allen all of Kansas City.

Vocational Sections Meetings, A. U. Morse, chairman, Otto Wittman, Frank H. Bergman, Harry L. Burk, A. T. Clark, all of Kansas City.

A motion was adopted providing that clubs affiliated with the Association after that date should be charged an affiliation fee on basis of \$1.00 for every 1,000 population of the city, with the proviso that the minimum fee should be \$25 and the maximum \$100, this affiliation fee to help take care of the expense of organizing new clubs.

The board gave permission to the acceptance by Secretary Perry of appointment as a member of the board of directors of the League for Universal Military Training.



International Rotary's Committee on Constitution which met at Chicago Headquarters in November and consulted with the International Directors. From left to right they are: G. T. Breene of Chicago, W. E. Pittsford of Indianapolis, T. S. Langford of Ann Arbor, Chairman Estes Snedecor of Portland, Ore., and A. H. Zimmerman of Wausau.

The directors concurred in the appointment of Allen D. Albert as a member of the Camp Entertainment Committee of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, with the understanding that the Rotary clubs of the United States will be urged to cooperate with this particular phase in connection with their general work in assisting the commissions.

A motion was adopted recommending that the Rotary clubs of the United States lend their support, wherever possible, to the selling of War Savings Certificates.

Following a general discussion of the subject of the payment of expenses of International officers when visiting clubs en route to and from District Conferences, the following conclusion was reached: that the necessary expenses of the members of the board to the conferences be paid by the International Association; when members stop off while attending or returning from conferences to visit clubs, that the expenses be charged, upon a reasonable per capita basis, to the clubs visited. The International secretary was instructed to communicate with such clubs in advance of any such visits.

Constitution Committee Reports

The day prior to the meeting of the board there was a meeting of the International committee on Constitution at Headquarters to pre-

torial services to the magazine as editorial advisor and as a contributor. This action confirmed arrangements already made in accordance with previous authority from the board, Albert having assumed the duties of associate editor from November 1st.

Included in Secretary Perry's report to the board was a statement regarding the editorial policy and plans for *THE ROTARIAN* submitted by Secretary and Editor Perry and Managing Editor Kellar, Associate Editor Albert, and Advertising Manager Jennings, which statement was approved by the board and authority was given to the editorial staff to conduct the magazine on the general lines suggested in the statement.

St. Louis Matter Closed

Vice-President McDowell as chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the July 5th meeting of the Rotary Club of St. Louis which was very seriously criticized because of the newspaper accounts of it, made a final report to the directors who adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs held July 26th, 1917, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

'Whereas, Reports have been given great prominence in the public press regarding an entertainment presented by the St. Louis

Rotary Club of St. Louis and has made a full report thereof and

"WHEREAS said Rotary Club has taken such action as satisfies this Board of Directors and among other things has passed the following resolutions

'Resolved that no story, stunt, joke or entertainment is proper or fit to be placed before any Rotarian or any gathering of Rotarians, which would not be perfectly proper and fit to place before such Rotarians, if each one were accompanied by his mother, wife or daughter.

'Further resolved that no story or joke is fit to be told or repeated by any individual Rotarian unless such joke or story might properly be told or repeated by such Rotarian at his own family board.'

"RESOLVED that this Board of Directors does hereby express its satisfaction that the Rotary Club of St. Louis has given such public evidence of its desire to conform to the high standards of Rotary and hereby declares the incident closed."

British Clubs Affiliated

The following British Rotary clubs were elected to affiliation in the International Association: Aberdeen, Brighton, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Leicester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Perth and Portsmouth.

The following American and Canadian clubs were elected to affiliation: New Haven, Conn., Amarillo, Tex., Brantford, Ont., Henderson, Ky.

The resignation of Peter Thomason of Manchester as governor of Rotary District No. 19 because of the expiration of his term of office as president of the British Association was received and accepted. John Weatherhead of Birmingham, having been elected president of the British Association, the International directors elected him governor of District 19 to succeed Peter Thomason.

Other Matters Disposed of

Among the other matters disposed of by the directors were the following:

New advertising rates for *THE ROTARIAN* to take effect January 1st were approved.

It was decided that the books of the Association and of *THE ROTARIAN* should be audited once a year hereafter instead of semi-annually, in view of the carefully prepared monthly financial statements which are received by members of the Board.

The printing of a thousand copies of a map showing the Rotary districts and the location of Rotary clubs therein and other data, prepared by Vice-President Brunnier, was ordered. The maps are to be distributed among the presidents and secretaries of the clubs.

A report was received from the committee appointed by the Lawyers' section to investigate the matter of the protection of the Rotary name and emblem and Vice-President Botsford was instructed to follow up the matter in cooperation with the committee.

The request of the Rotary Club of Sioux City for permission to be permitted to change the club's constitutional provisions was granted in part. The club desired to insert a specific provision that the member's classification should represent 60 per cent of his business. The International directors concluded that the section should provide that the member's classification "shall represent his principal and recognized occupation or profession." The board also disapproved a section providing for more than one department store member.

The dates for the next meetings of the board were set as follows: January 8th and 9th [at Louisville] and March 12th, 13th and 14th at Buffalo.



International President Pidgeon caught by the camera on his visit to St. Louis in October, with officers of the St. Louis Rotary Club. The two at the left are Secretary A. D. Grant and President W. A. Giralдин; the one at the right is Vice-President Robert L. Morton.

pare a preliminary report for the information of the directors. Chairman Snedecor presented this report with the request that the directors study it carefully and make additional suggestions and criticisms before the committee prepares the notice of amendments to be published in accordance with the present constitution.

In this connection, Chairman Snedecor reported that his committee was also at work upon a revision of the standard constitution for Rotary clubs so that it would conform to the amended constitution of the International Association.

Plans were made to send President Pidgeon, Immediate Past President Klumph and Past President Albert as a commission from the International Association to visit the Rotary clubs of Great Britain and Ireland to convey all fraternal greetings of American and Canadian business men and to help cement the cooperation of the allies in the war.

Some consideration also was given to the plan to send a commission of Rotarians to South American countries for the purpose of organizing Rotary clubs or preparing the way for the organization of such clubs.

An arrangement was concluded by which Allen D. Albert becomes associate editor of *THE ROTARIAN* and gives his professional edi-

Rotary Club on July 6, 1917, resulting in false and humiliating conceptions of Rotary standards of conduct, concerning which numerous protests from Rotary clubs throughout the world have been received by this board; and

'Whereas, The St. Louis Rotary club officially contend that there was nothing objectionable in said entertainment; now therefore be it

'Resolved, That the president of this Association be and he hereby is authorized to appoint a committee to conduct an immediate investigation at St. Louis to determine the accuracy of said newspaper stories; and be it further

'Resolved, The Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs at a regular meeting of this day, while suspending action and judgment on this particular case pending such investigation, takes this opportunity to condemn unqualifiedly all such entertainments as were described in these newspaper stories and declares all such entertainments foreign to and incompatible with the high ideals and customs of Rotary.' and

"WHEREAS pursuant to said resolution Vice President McDowell, acting as a special committee, has conducted the investigation of the complaints regarding the said meeting of the



Helping the Soldiers Keep Normal

By John N. Willys

WAR is not normal to modern civilized man. It is abnormal. Therefore, men in an army or in training for an army are living under unnatural conditions. They are living in a scene of activity to which their rational self is opposed. They are doing what by natural inclination they are averse to do.

When men leave their usual occupations and sever all their home ties and associations, it is natural for them to carry with them to camp a normal craving for the ordinary human fellowship from which they have been torn.

In camp, of course, there is plenty of human fellowship, but it is not the kind to which they have been accustomed at home. It cannot be and they do not expect it. But this does not remove the desire which they carry with them for the occasional touch with human beings, leading a quiet, peaceful, ordinary life, similar to that which formerly was their lot.

As the fabled Antaeus renewed his strength every time he touched Mother Earth, so the soldier or the sailor away from home finds a new source of inspiration and of power by contact in a normal healthful way with the communities near which he happens to be located.

This is the purpose for which the War Camp Community Service has been established, namely, to bring about a normal human relationship between the individuals grouped together inside the camp and those grouped together outside in the United States. Under the supervision of the War Department and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities, it is carrying on this important work.

In the past, camp and community have been left to shift for themselves—to get acquainted

with each other in a hit-or-miss fashion. At

John Willys of Overland automobile fame, member of the Rotary Club of Toledo, is national chairman of the War-Camp Community-Recreation Fund. This article has particular interest to American Rotarians, who have given liberally of their time and interest and money in the work of raising the \$4,000,000 fund that is to be expended under the direction of the War Department and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is chairman.

least, no organized and systematic effort on a large scale has ever been made before to bring the two together so that they might mingle freely in a happy, healthy manner. It is one of the lessons of history that without such method of protection much damage has been done.

Howard S. Braucher, secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, whose trained workers are being used in the War Camp Community Service to line up all the available forces for good in communities near army and navy camps and stations for the benefit of the American soldier, sailor and marine, says of the need and the purpose of the work:

"The underlying cause of the more flagrant evils which have attended the establishment of soldiers' camps in this country and in Europe—the real disease of which these evils have been the symptoms—has been the cutting off of the men from those relations to home and friends, to church, to employment, to social and business associates, of which a normal life principally consists. Among these evils are not merely

vice and its consequences, but homesickness, depression and a general loss of moral and physical tone."

By way of contrast, as showing the reason for War Camp Community Service, the two following extracts from letters are illuminating, the first from a young student aviator at a southern camp where no community recreation and amusement had yet been started for the men, the other from a young soldier who had shared some of the home hospitality of a neighboring city provided for him and his associates thru the War Camp Community Service.

"We enlisted men here," the first man says, "like to be able to associate with the citizens. Most of the men want dances where they meet decent people on a social footing. There is no mother, or wife, sweetheart or sister—and we want this human fellowship more than anything else, and it ought to be supplied us."

"The dinner I attended yesterday was one of the most enjoyable events of my life," the other chap wrote. "Such courtesies shown the boys by the good people of Chicago makes them feel that they are appreciated and certainly puts red blood in their veins and makes them more eager to defend Old Glory when called upon."

"More eager to defend Old Glory!" The phrase has a familiar tone. It is exactly the same in sentiment, altho not in wording, with what President Wilson has said of the Service: "The spirit with which our soldiers leave America, and their efficiency on the battle fronts of Europe, will be vitally affected by the character of the environment surrounding our military camps."

The thought must be borne in mind that the

movement to provide profitably for the leisure time of the men when "on leave" outside camp, was not started with any idea of mere amusement and entertainment. The result must not be gauged by the simple fact of entertainment but rather by the fact that men healthfully and happily engaged in any form of good recreation and amusement will be automatically protected from the undesirable. By the very reason that their leisure time is taken up by proper action, they have neither the time nor the desire to seek the improper.

It is not the policy of the organization to tell the fighting man, when outside of camp, what not to do, but it is the policy to give him something helpful, profitable and entertaining to take up his time. And that is what the men want, almost without exception.

And as to how those left at home feel about this community service which is being furnished for the boys in arms, here is what an Illinois mother, with three sons already in the army and two more preparing, has to say:

"It is some comfort to know that broad-minded, big-hearted men are behind a movement to assist my sons who have sacrificed home and its ties. It is some little consolation to know that someone is striving to help make their labors, in the way of being soldiers, a little lighter."

Rotary can know, therefore, that in the assistance it has rendered in helping to raise the national fund necessary to carry on this extensive work at all the ninety and more army and navy camps and stations thruout the United States, it has earned the gratitude and the appreciation of the men in training and of their relatives and friends at home.

While this is worth while, greater far is the knowledge that in helping along the War Camp Community Service, Rotary has performed a great patriotic service. It has helped to make and keep the men of the American army and navy "fit to fight."

With the enthusiasm and the spirit of loyalty and helpfulness which characterizes Rotary, the clubs in many cities and towns thruout the country either assumed full responsibility or offered to assist in raising the quota assigned to the particular place of the national fund.

How Rotary Helped

Among the places in which Rotary Clubs assumed full responsibility were: Dothan in



Dances in proper surroundings are good for the boys in the training camps and are part of the program of War-Camp Community-Recreation service. The men desire and deserve clean and wholesome entertainment. This is a picture of a dance given for them in Washington City.

Alabama; Atlanta and Augusta in Georgia; Chanute, Hutchinson, Independence, Junction City, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Manhattan, Parsons, Pittsburg, Salina, Topeka, Wichita in Kansas; Portland in Maine; Jackson in Mississippi; Carthage, Joplin, Kansas City in Missouri; Asheville, Durham, and Winston-Salem in North Carolina; Alva, Bartlesville, Henrietta, Enid, Sapulpa, Muskogee and Shawnee in Oklahoma; Roanoke and Lynchburg in Virginia; Indianapolis, Elkhart and Fort Wayne in Indiana; Racine, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Merrill and Wausau in Wisconsin; Aberdeen in South Dakota; Ann Arbor and Highland Park in Michigan; Dubuque in Iowa; Wheeling in West Virginia; Duluth in Minnesota; Lincoln in Nebraska; Galesburg, Joliet, Morris, Quincy, Springfield in Illinois; Canton, Newark, Springfield, Zanesville in Ohio; Passaic in New Jersey; Buffalo, Rochester, Newburgh and Niagara Falls in New York; McKeesport in Pennsylvania.

Among the large number of cities and towns in which the Rotary Clubs gave their hearty assistance to the local committees charged with raising the fund, are the following: Birmingham, Ala.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Denver, Colo.; New London, Conn.; Arkansas City and Dodge City, Kansas; Louisville, Ky.; Worcester, Mass.; Oklahoma City, Okmulgee and Tulsa, Oklahoma; Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn.; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, Del.; Camden, Jersey City, Newark, Orange, Trenton, N. J.; Albany, Auburn, Binghamton, Elmira, Ithaca, Ogdensburg, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, and New York City, N. Y.; Chester, Greensburg, Lancaster, Pittsburgh, Pottsville, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, York, Pa.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Evansville, Huntington, Vincennes, Ind.; Appleton, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Wis.; Flint, Jackson,

Kalamazoo, Mich.; Marshalltown, Waterloo, Sioux City, Clinton, Davenport, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Charleston, Clarksburg, Huntington, W. Va.; Bloomington, Champaign, Danville, Rockford, Ill.; Butte, Livingston, Mont.; and Cincinnati, Ohio.

It is good to know that thru the influence of Rotary things civic and patriotic are done unselfishly and in a wholesome, whole-hearted way that cannot fail to bring inspiration to those who have these things at heart and who are pledged to their successful culmination.

Rotary Helps Raise War Recreation Fund

Complete reports of the raising of the War-Camp Community-Recreation fund of \$4,000,000, for use in communities adjacent to training camps in the United States, have not been received at the time this was written. However, reports from a sufficient number of clubs have been received to support the statement that American Rotary responded efficiently to this call to service.

Oklahoma Rotary Makes Up Deficit

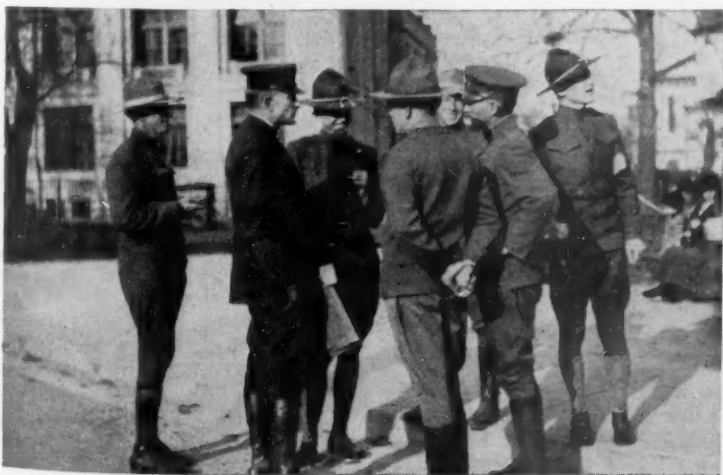
The quota allotted to Oklahoma City was \$10,000. The Chamber of Commerce undertook to raise the money and secured \$7,500 in two days. Then the committee in charge asked the Rotary club to help get the rest. The Rotarians at once guaranteed to get the other \$2,500 and raised it among their own members. This enabled the city to complete its quota several days before the day appointed for the work to begin.

Cincinnati Aids With Extravaganza

The Cincinnati Rotary Club, as its contribution to the campaign, put on an elaborate theatrical show in the nature of a three act patriotic extravaganza in which fifty members took a part. The performance was produced under the direction of Mrs. Bell Goldenberg, who wrote the play. The house was packed and the entire evening was a great success. The receipts were greatly increased by the auctioning of sixteen boxes which brought a premium of nearly \$1,000.

Huntington Assesses Members \$2,000

The Rotary Club of Huntington, Ind., assessed its members for a total of \$2,000 for the fund.



"Where shall we go?" Men from training camp on leave in Richmond, asking policeman to direct them to places of interest and amusement. To provide such places is part of the War-Camp Community-Recreation service.



Atlanta Rotarians ready to start on campaign to raise city's quota of War-Camp Community-Recreation fund. The Rotary Club took entire charge of the campaign and put it over in great style.

The club also participated enthusiastically in the Y. M. C. A. war fund campaign; President J. W. Caswell being county chairman and all of the members working in the campaign. The Huntington Rotarians make a claim that there isn't a single war activity in which the Rotary club doesn't take the lead in that city.

Carthage Does Work in One Day

Altho only a few months old, the Rotary Club of Carthage, Mo., took charge of the work of raising that city's quota. The entire amount was raised in one day.

Jackson (Miss.) Raises \$3,000

The \$3,000 quota allotted to Jackson (Miss.) has been secured and forwarded to the proper parties by the Rotary club.

The Jackson Rotarians have been active in many ways in war work. Thru their efforts the garden production of the city was increast 50 per cent, one Rotarian being placed in charge of each of the fifty districts into which the city was divided to encourage war gardens. A war relief committee has been appointed to provide relief and assistance for dependents of soldiers.

The club has raised about \$500 to be used for the purchase of artificial limbs for crippled boys.

The club has taken an active part in the campaign to close the red light district and effective work has been accomplisht.

Rotarians of Jackson claim that their city was the first in the south to subscribe to its quota of the Second Liberty Loan, this being made possible by the work of the Rotarians.

Three Campaigns in One in Dubuque

The work of raising the city's quota for the War-Camp Community-Recreation, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. War funds was combined into one campaign by the Rotary Club of Dubuque. The general chairman in charge of the work was a Rotarian as were all of the members of the executive committee and five out of the ten team captains.

Greensburg Combines Two Campaigns

The Rotarians of Greensburg combined their campaigns for the War-Camp Community-Recreation and the Y. M. C. A. funds. The quota allotted to the district, consisting of three counties in Pennsylvania, was \$60,000. The amount subscribed was \$106,000. Greensburg contributed \$17,786 of this amount, raised by Rotarians. President W. Scott Lane of the Greensburg Rotary Club was chairman for the entire district; Rotarian A. E. Trautman was chairman for Westmoreland County in which Greensburg is located; F. B. Miller, past president of the club, was chairman for the city. Every member of the club was a member of the committee.

Atlanta Takes Entire Charge

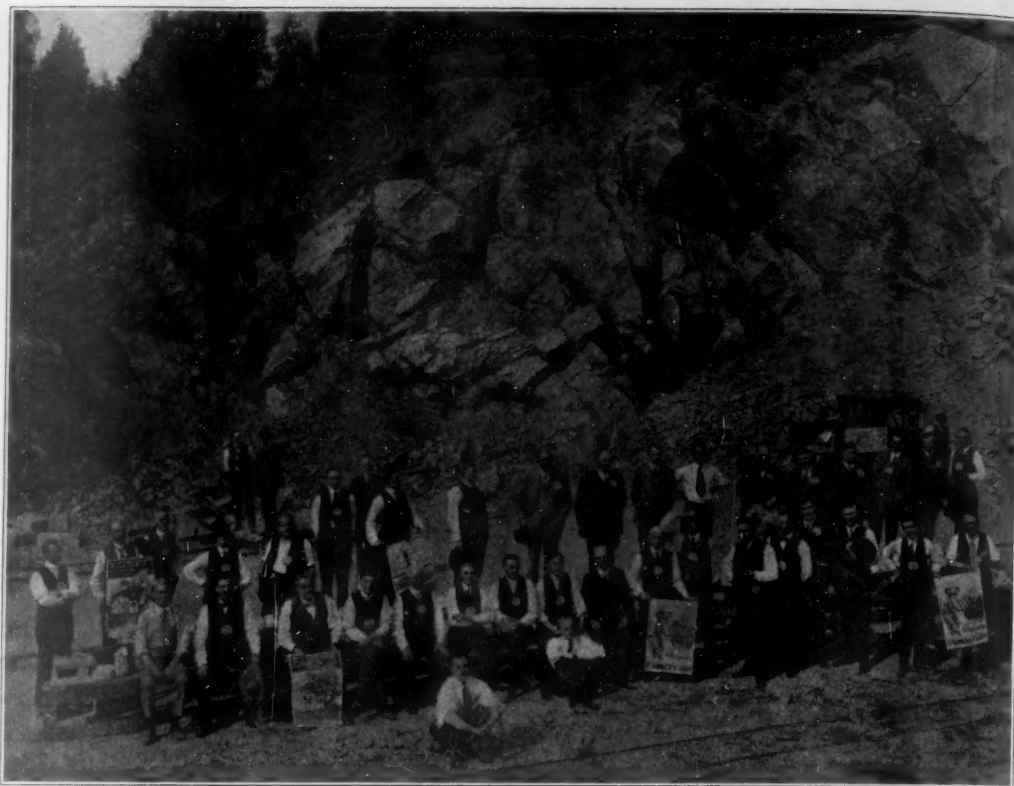
The Rotary Club of Atlanta took entire charge of raising that city's quota. When that work was finisht, the Rotarians jumped in and helpt raise the city's quota for the Y. M. C. A. war fund.

Lafayette Oversubscribes Quota

The Rotary Club of Lafayette (Ind.) combined its efforts in behalf of the War-Camp Community-Recreation and the Y. M. C. A. War funds into one campaign, believing that the money could be more easily raised. The result was an over-subscription of Lafayette's quota.

Every Tampa Rotarian on the Job

Every member of the Rotary Club of Tampa workt for the War-Camp Community-Recreation and Y. M. C. A. funds and greatly helpt the city to raise \$23,000 which was \$3,000 more than its quota.



Berkeley Rotary Club held a luncheon meeting in old quarry in hills near the city, where plans for the Second Liberty Loan campaign were made.

Great Work by Rotary for Second Liberty Loan

Great work was done by the Rotary clubs of the United States in helping Uncle Sam to sell the second issue of his Liberty Loan bonds. A tabulation of the total number of bonds purchased by Rotarians for themselves or by their firms, and sold thru their efforts, cannot be made. Even an estimate would be very difficult to make with any degree of accuracy. In some instances the clubs bought, as a club purchase, the bonds; in some instances the members solicited subscriptions to the bonds, as Rotarians; in many instances the Rotarians were members of general selling committees. Rotary may well feel proud of the work which her members did in this campaign.

Pensacola Sells Twice Its Pledge

The Rotary Club of Pensacola agreed to sell \$100,000 of the Second Liberty Loan bonds. Each member agreed to give half a day of his time to the work. The city was divided into sections and a house to house canvass was made, every member of each household being solicited. The campaign lasted ten days and the total sales amounted to \$200,000—twice the amount pledged. The publicity given to the efforts of the Rotarians was of great help to other bond salesmen.

New Orleans' Rotary Team Leads All

Seventy members of the Rotary Club of New Orleans, divided into seven teams of ten men each, participated in the Second Liberty Loan campaign in which the city oversubscribed its allotment by 50 per cent. There were 22 teams in all in the campaign, and the Rotary team captained by Hugo Weidemann led them all, securing 1,273 subscriptions for a total of \$714,050.

Havana Rotarians Buy Many

Altho nearly all of the members of the Rotary Club of Havana, Cuba, had already subscribed to the second United States Liberty Loan, nearly \$20,000 was raised in five minutes at the last

Rotary luncheon in October. Cubans, Americans, Britons, French, and members of other nationalities (the Rotary Club of Havana is quite international) contributed with enthusiasm. This was done in face of the fact that the Havana Rotarians expected to take a very big part of the \$30,000,000 worth of bonds issued by the Cuban government for money for war work. The Rotarians of Havana are active in the work of combating the steadily increasing cost of living in Cuba.

House to House Canvass in Binghamton

The flying Squadron of Binghamton, composed largely of Rotarians under the command of Rotarian Hal Davis, conducted a house to house canvass, which greatly assisted the city in over-subscribing its maximum quota. The Rotarians subscribed nearly one-sixth of the quota for the Second Loan assigned to Binghamton. The club is very proud of this record.

\$25,000 Club Purchase by Raleigh

The Rotary Club of Raleigh purchased \$25,000 worth of the Second Liberty Bond issue. This was a club purchase, in addition to the subscriptions made by individual members.

Lincoln Members Take \$514,000

Members of the Lincoln Rotary Club subscribed for \$514,000 worth of Liberty Bonds and then turned and helped the Commercial Club Committee to raise the entire quota of \$2,600,000 in four days.

Ann Arbor Oversubscribes Quota

Ann Arbor Rotary reports that their county oversubscribed its maximum quota by a large margin and that many Rotarians took an active part in the campaign, altho in this, as in all the war work, the Rotarians are acting as individuals and not as a club.

\$10,000 Bought by Stockton Club

Stockton Rotary helpt to secure an over-subscription of the quota for San Joaquin County

to the Second Liberty Loan. Rotarian John N. Perry was publicity manager for the campaign. The Rotary Club as an organization purchased \$10,000 of the bonds.

Birmingham Rotarians Sell \$1,200,000

Rotarians of Birmingham, Ala., were responsible for the sale of \$1,200,000 worth of the Second Liberty Loan Bonds, the Rotary club selling more than any other organization in the city. Every member was assigned to active duty on one of the thirteen teams. Rotarians also secured \$16,500 for the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. War funds in the week ending November 17th, again leading all other organizations, altho by small margin.

Cincinnati Rotarians Near the Top

The Rotary team in Cincinnati rankt among the leaders in the amount of the Second Liberty Loan bonds that were sold in that city. The Rotarians also helpt the Boy Scouts in their bond campaign.

Canadian Rotary Helps Victory Loan

AN over-subscription of approximately \$50,000,000 on the \$300,000,000 Victory Loan of the Dominion of Canada resulted from the patriotic efforts of practically everybody in the country. Rotarians took an active part in the selling campaign wherever there are Rotary clubs in Canada. Shortly after the commencement of the war, Canada said that she would "give until it hurts" and the result of the Victory Loan campaign proves that Canadians are still holding to the same opinion.

Lauder Helps Toronto Sell Bonds

The Province of Ontario led all of the other Canadian provinces in subscriptions and the record made by Toronto Rotary is one of which Rotarians everywhere may be proud, members of the Rotary club buying nearly \$10,000,000 worth.

A fitting climax to the bond selling campaign of the club was the meeting attended by Harry Lauder, November 30th.

It was particularly fitting that Lauder, who has given his greatest treasurer—his only son—should help the Toronto Rotary club in their bond selling campaign. He made a stirring address in the course of which he replied to the criticising question, "What right has Lauder to speak in Canada on behalf of Canadian work?"

"My God," he said, "if there is a man in Canada who has a right to speak in Canada, it is I. My son fought side by side with the Canadians, he died side by side with the Canadians, and is buried side by side with the Canadians."

He announced then that he had autographed a number of Victory Bonds which he proposed to sell, and askt for \$1,000 bids. One member interrupted him by calling "Make it \$10,000," and at once subscribed for that amount. Another Rotarian followed with a subscription for \$100,000. In twenty minutes a total of \$647,750 worth of bonds had been sold. This was in addition to the \$7,032,430 which already had been subscribed for by 171 Rotarians, their friends and employes. At that time 57 members had not reported but it was estimated that if their bond subscriptions were in the same proportion, the total for the Rotarians would amount to nearly \$10,000,000.



Rotarian Ed Weeks as "Father Bingham," thanking the citizens of Binghamton for their subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan. The city exceeded its quota by \$400,000.

What You Can Do to Help Win the War

EVERY Rotarian wants to do his best to help win the war. Each American Rotarian can help win the war if he will.

Buy United States Thrift Stamps and War Savings stamps and get others to buy them.

Some Rotary clubs are organizing "War Savings Associations" in which each member agrees to buy a Thrift Stamp at every regular meeting of the Rotary club. Your club can follow this plan.

You, as a Rotarian, at the head of a business, can encourage your employes to buy the stamps.

You can encourage all your associates, by example as well as by precept, to buy the stamps.

You can assist in the organization of War Savings Associations in your business association, in your chamber of commerce, your place of business, in your church, in your neighborhood, in your lodge, in the other clubs to which you belong.

You can encourage the children to buy stamps.

Even if you have bought Liberty bonds in large amounts, you can add to your war service by regular periodical buying of the stamps and by boosting their sales among others with whom you come in contact.

You can make it easier for your employes to purchase the stamps by having them on hand for sale at your pay window.

Samuel B. Botsford of Buffalo, third vice-president of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, and chairman of International Rotary's War Service Council, is particularly desirous that all American Rotarians do their best to further this war thrift campaign. The International Directors, at their last meeting, urged American Rotary to give the campaign its heartiest support. The United States Treasury Department has made a special appeal for Rotary help.

The Government wants as many buyers as possible for the \$2,000,000,000 of stamps and certificates which have been authorized. They can be bought at post offices, banks, and a number of other authorized places

More Soldiers' Clubs Are Opened by Rotarians

More Rotary clubs in the United States are establishing and maintaining club rooms for soldiers and sailors stationed in the vicinity of the respective cities. In addition to those which already have been mentioned in this magazine, reports have been received of the successful opening of several others.

Club Rooms for Soldiers at San Jose

Club rooms have been fitted up by the Rotary Club of San Jose at the Chamber of Commerce for the use of the soldiers at Camp Fremont in Menlow Park. Rotarian Charles R. Parkinson is in charge.

Enlisted Men's Club at New Orleans

An Enlisted Men's Club, for the exclusive use of soldiers and sailors in the camps near New Orleans, and for those passing thru the city, has been equipt and opened by the Rotary Club of that city. There are four large rooms in the Audobon building, in the central part of the city, completely equipt with everything necessary for the amusement and entertainment of the boys. There is a library, writing tables, games of various kinds, etc.

Women Help Atlanta Rotarians

The whole first floor of the Healey Building, which will be remembered by Rotarians who attended the Atlanta convention as the registration headquarters, has been equipt by the Rotary club for the use of the soldiers stationed at Camp Gordon. This club is conducted especially for the enlisted men, altho officers are not barred.

The club rooms were open several weeks but were not a real success until the women took an interest in the club rooms. Those interested in the National League for Women's Work arranged with the Rotarians to take charge of the club rooms, with the result that almost immediately the place was given a home-like appearance that it lackt before and the soldiers began flocking to it. An indication of the use to which the soldiers are putting the club rooms is the fact that more than 1,200 of them visited it one Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

Khaki Club at Omaha

The khaki club has been opened by the Rotarians of Omaha for use of the soldiers. The club occupies the building formerly used by the Omaha Rackett Club and is just back of the Y. M. C. A. building.

The money to equip the club and operate it for the first six months was oversubscribed at the meeting of the Rotary club at which the proposal was first made. Subscriptions of \$25 per member were called for but one man started it with \$100, a number gave \$50 and then the rest chipt in with their \$25.00.

The club is equipt with billiard and pool tables, talking machines, pianos, library, writing room, etc. In addition to the cash subscriptions, various Rotarians contributed furniture, rugs and other equipment. The night before the opening of the club for the soldiers, Rotarians had a ladies' night.

ROTARIANS ON GUARD

It has been suggested by Rotarian W. P. Stewart of Wheeling, W. Va., that every American Rotarian be requested to report to the postmaster or other local government official all instances where conversation is overheard or any person is seen doing any work which would give assistance or comfort to the German cause.



Overheard by A. Little Bird

Colonel F. W. Galbraith, Jr., former first vice-president of the I. A. of R. C. recently wrote the International Secretary:

Dear Ches: Thank you for your letter—it is the best I have had. Every one is so wrapped up in their work that even my best friends in Rotary have not written me—but it is not to be wondered at—just the way of the world—but for that reason I appreciate your letter that much more—thank you. The baby is fine and the good wife is as lovely as a rose—not fearful nor unhappy about me—but brave and willing—glad that I am ready to make the supreme sacrifice for my own loved ones. And it is hard to do that—that you realize—but it must be done by those who are able. And every mother's son—and daughter—who stays at home must toil and work and give, yes give again and again—for the cause of justice, freedom and humanity—and never give thought to self but deny themselves that the men at the front may have the tools and the strength to win—that liberty may not perish. I have been placed in command of the 147th Infantry and with this outfit I had placed nearly nine hundred of my old men (two battalions) so you see that I am on the way to work again.

Regards to all.—F. W. Galbraith, Jr., 147th Infantry, 74th Brigade, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

Ralph G. Wells, for some years secretary of the Rotary Club of Boston, has resigned that position to accept a responsible place with a large industrial organization which came to him in the course of his work as secretary of the Employment Managers' Association. The Boston Rotary Club will miss Ralph's secretarial abilities no matter how well the Rev. John M. Phillips, his successor as secretary, may take care of the duties of the office. The best wishes of the many Rotarian friends of Ralph will go with him to his wider field of work.

Rotarian Samuel B. Botsford, third vice-president of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, was recently elected member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, New York.

Rotarian F. C. Haller of Pittsburgh, who was chairman of the meeting of Rotary Bakers at the Bankers' convention in Chicago last fall, pleads not guilty to the charge made in "The Observation Car" in November that he was chairman of the Bakers' Vocational Section. He says that honor belongs to his friend Harry Zinsmaster of Duluth.

Kendall Weisiger of the Atlanta Rotary Club has been assigned to Camp Gordon to help place the forty thousand select men in the positions where they can render the best service.

Kendall is one of sixteen men assigned by the government for this work at the sixteen camps. The selection was made because of his wide experience in work of this kind. He has been granted a leave of absence for ten weeks by the Southern Bell Telephone Company, and during that time will live at the camp just as the soldiers do, but will be a civilian attache.

Rotarian L. J. Penney of Helena, Ark., was among the first five per cent of men certified for service at Camp Pike. He was soon promoted first to a corporal and then to a sergeant. Officers discovered that he was better qualified for office work, and so he was assigned to the division quartermaster's office under Major Knox. Major Knox had not opened an office at the camp at that time, so Penney was put to work in the camp quartermaster's office. Transfers and changes were coming so fast that the question arose as to just where Penney did belong, so when Major Knox claimed him Major Williams refused to give him up. Upon investigation of his record it was found that he had been assigned to Major Knox. Therefore, for the consideration of one typewriter, which Major Williams agreed to lend Major Knox for a period of two weeks, the latter consented to allow Penney to remain in Major Williams' office for the same length of time.

Rotarian Edward Mortimer Allen of the Helena club was unanimously elected president of the National Association of Insurance Agents at their twenty second annual convention and received the most enthusiastic personal ovation on the floor of the convention ever accorded an officer of that organization.

George Golde, past president of the Cincinnati Rotary Club, is rapidly recovering from an injury received in a train wreck last October when he was returning from New York where he had gone to attend the world series baseball games. The X-ray photograph disclosed the fact that George had a broken neck—a fracture of one of the vertebrae.

The Columbus (Ohio) Athletic Club Journal issued a very interesting "Rotary Club Number" recently, most of its contents being devoted to a history of the Columbus Rotary Club and an appreciation of Rotary and the work of Rotarians.

Major Ralston, formerly an active member of the Halifax Rotary Club, has been overseas for a number of months and was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Order by the King. Last summer he was in command of the 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders with the rank of Colonel, when his senior officer was invalidated for a time. He has now returned and Major Ral-

Have You Bought Your Smileage Book?

HAVE you bought a smileage book? They are to be on sale this month for a few days, and will cost you \$1 for one or \$5 for one, and the soldier to whom you send it will be able to attend \$5 or \$20 worth of first class theatrical entertainment given at the United States training camps under the auspices of the Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

Every morning at 5:45 the bugle blows in each of these 16 camps and about one million men climb out of their cots to say: "Well, here's another day." Each one starts the day exactly as he started the day before. Every day at exactly the same time he does exactly the same thing. That is military routine and is necessary—but it may get monotonous.

Now suppose that in the camp there is a theater with a seating capacity of 3,000, and the soldier knows he could go there in the evening and see a show like "Turn to the Right" played by a regular company of stars. Suppose the soldier recognizes the names of some of the performers and remembers that he had paid \$2 to see them before he became a soldier. Suppose he knows, too, that he can get a seat to see this same company for as little as ten cents if he does not want to pay a quarter for the best seat. Wouldn't he be likely to go to the show that evening and break the routine and get a little more pep and ginger, because of the recreation, to throw into his work of swinging around a ten-pound rifle or hiking for miles?

Because they realized the psychological effect of such relaxation and recreation, the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities built a large theater in each of the sixteen National Army cantonments. Marc Klaw of the famous theatrical firm of Klaw & Erlanger, has organized four companies for these camps, to play four comedies—"Turn to the Right," "Cheating Cheaters," "Inside the Lines" and "Here Comes the Bride." The best seats will sell, not for two or three dollars, but for 25 cents, and there will be many good seats for ten cents.

In each of these cantonments there have been erected two large Chautauqua tents, with seating capacities of from 1,500 to 2,000. In these tents entertainments are given under the direction of Rotarian Harry P. Harrison, president and general manager of the Redpath Chautauqua circuit; the best talent procurable for short comedies and vaudeville acts make up his programs. The prices of admission are the same—ten to twenty-five cents.

Also there are sixteen large Y. M. C. A. auditoriums at these camps, in which performances are given three times a week, for the same prices of admission.

So, here's where the "Smileage Books" enter. These were devised to give the folks back home a chance to show the boys in the camp a good time. In each \$1 book are twenty coupons, worth five cents each for admission to these entertainments. In each \$5 book are 100 coupons, each worth five cents. The issuance of these Smileage books was planned at a meeting in December, in Washington, in which Rotary took an active part thru International Third Vice-President Botsford, International Secretary Perry, and Past International Presidents Paul P. Harris, Frank L. Mulholland and Allen D. Albert, and Rotarian Arthur Coit.

The receipts from the sale of these books will help pay the expenses of the entertainments.

Recent Additions to The Rotary Family

The activities of the district governors have resulted in the organization of twenty-one new Rotary clubs since the Atlanta Convention. Acting deputy governors have been appointed for forty-nine cities since October 4, seven having been appointed before that time.

Three of the acting deputies have organized Rotary clubs in the cities for which they were appointed. In each of these instances, members of nearby clubs were in attendance to encourage the members of the new clubs. At the organization of the Chillicothe club there were nearly 200 members from Columbus in attendance and they succeeded in giving the members of the new club an insight into Rotary which would have taken them months to gain if they were required to start the club by themselves.

Chairmen of organizing committees have been appointed and are at work in twenty-four other cities.

Many of the district governors are considering the appointment of acting deputies to assist them and have referred cities which they have in mind to nearby clubs for investigation. Governor Rust of the third district is investigating twenty-seven cities and Governor Witherspoon of the fourteenth district is considering twenty-one cities. Other governors are working on a few more cities.

For those cities upon which the nearby clubs make a favorable report acting deputy governors will be suggested and, if approved by the district governors, will be appointed.

The same degree of caution which has characterized Rotary in the past is being used in securing the right quality of membership in each of the new clubs but by the cooperation of a large number of acting deputy governors it is hoped that many more new clubs will be organized this year than has been possible heretofore.

Willard I. Lansing, governor of District No. 1 and E. R. Kelsey of District No. 7 are trying to decide which one has a grievance against THE ROTARIAN because, thru a mistake made by the printers in making up the December magazine, a part of Kelsey's report was tacked onto the end of Lansing's report. The Lansing report appeared on page 542. From the fourth paragraph to the end it was Kelsey's report from Rotary District No. 7.

Chillicothe, Ohio (in District No. 7)

The Rotary Club of Chillicothe was instituted on the evening of Tuesday, 13th November, 1917, by District Governor Ed. R. Kelsey and Acting Deputy District Governor Andrew J. Pembroke (Columbus). Two hundred members of the Rotary Club of Columbus attended the organization meeting which took place at the post exchange at Camp Sherman, the national army cantonment. Major General E. F. Glenn,

his staff, and several federal civil officials were guests. The officers of the new club are: President, W. J. Sears; vice-president, Wm. Herrnstein; secretary, H. G. Gunning.

Fairmont, W. Va. (in District No. 7)

On 8th November, 1917, the Rotary Clubs of Clarksburg and Wheeling assisted Acting Deputy District Governor Wm. H. Hare of Wheeling in the organization of a Rotary club at Fairmont, W. Va. The club has a charter membership of twenty-eight of the representative business men of the city. The officers are: President, Paul W. Lange; vice-president, Henry S. Lively; secretary, Harry E. Engle; treasurer, Charles G. Hood.

New Philadelphia, Ohio (in District No. 7)

District Governor Kelsey and Acting Deputy District Governor Edwin B. Lord of Massillon instituted the Rotary Club of New Philadelphia on the evening of 19th November, 1917. Delegations from the Rotary Clubs of Canton and Massillon assisted in the meeting. This club has made application for affiliation with the International Association. The officers are: President, Walter G. Nickels, Hotel Reeves; vice-president, Edward D. Moore, 144 N. Broadway; secretary, Chas. L. McEllvaine, 122 W. High Street; treasurer, L. W. Alexander, Public Square.

Wabash, Indiana (in District No. 8)

Acting Deputy District Governor J. W. Caswell of Huntington, with the assistance of Rotarian A. J. Folsom of Fort Wayne, organized the Rotary Club of Wabash. Their permanent organization meeting was held on 26th November, 1917. This club has made application for affiliation with the International Association. The officers are: President, Jas. Wilson, Wabash & Hill Sts.; vice-president, Howard Jones; secretary, Jas. E. Almond, 27 West Canal Street; treasurer, Isaac Beitman.

Watertown, S. D. (in District No. 10)

On 14th November, 1917, District Governor Amos E. Ayres instituted the Rotary Club of Watertown. They have a charter membership of nineteen and have made application for affiliation with the International Association. The officers are: President, Jas. W. Dougherty, 115 West Kemp Ave.; vice-president, Leslie G. Hill, Citizens National Bank Bldg.; secretary, Geo. W. Hart, 107 E. Kemp Ave.; treasurer, Lorenzo T. Morris, Citizens National Bank Bldg.

Santa Barbara, Calif. (in District No. 13)

The Rotary Club of Santa Barbara was organized on 2 November, 1917. They have a charter membership of thirty-two and have made application for affiliation with the International Association. District Governor Dewey R. Powell expected to officially visit this club on 14th December. The officers are: President, James W. Briscoe, 728 State St.; vice-president, David H. Schauer; secretary-treasurer, Chas. M. Gidney, 10 E. Carillo Street.

New Clubs Affiliated

The following clubs have recently been elected to membership in the International Association: Brighton & Hove, England (in District No. 19).

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England (in District No. 19).

Leeds, England (in District No. 19).

Leicester, England (in District No. 19).

Aberdeen, Scotland (in District No. 19).

Portsmouth, England (in District No. 19).

Perth, Scotland (in District No. 19).

Bristol, England (in District No. 19).

Cardiff, Wales (in District No. 19).

New Haven, Conn. (in District No. 1).

Amarillo, Texas (in District No. 12).

Brantford, Ont. (in District No. 17).

Sapulpa, Okla. (in District No. 11).

Henderson, Ky. (in District No. 6).



Part of parade of Calgary Rotary minstrels, which gave three performances and netted \$2,000 for children of soldiers at the front.

MINSTRELS RAISE \$3,370 FOR CHRISTMAS FUND

Calgary, Alta., has a population of about 70,000, but among them are nearly 2,500 children between the ages of two and fourteen whose fathers are away on active military service. The Calgary Rotary Club gave a three-day minstrel show to raise a Christmas fund for these children. It was a huge success. The net proceeds amounted to more than \$2,000, the gross receipts amounting to \$3,370. An especially effective publicity campaign was carried on during the six weeks of the rehearsal. Every day preceding the night of the performance there was a parade comprising the 100 men who took part in the performance. Most of the proceeds were used for a Christmas tree and Christmas supper for these children.

ROTARY WINS COMMISSION GOVERNMENT FOR CITIES

After a year's campaign, Clarksburg, W. Va., has adopted a new charter giving the city a commission form of government and enlarging it by taking in adjacent suburbs. The Rotary club started this movement and every member worked for it for a year and had the satisfaction of seeing it go thru by nearly four to one at the election in November. The work of the Rotarians was stimulated during the last week of the campaign by the visit to the club of District Governor Kelsey accompanied by Mrs. Ed.

East St. Louis, Illinois, adopted the commission form of government at the November election and the Rotary club took a very active part in bringing about the change.

WINNIPEG ROTARY RAISES \$16,000 FOR BOYS' HOME

Ten years ago W. Alfred Knowles, an employe of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg, became interested in the welfare of a 12-year old Polish boy, whose parents had died shortly after their arrival in Manitoba and who had no home, no relatives, and no friends. Knowles took the little boy to his own boarding house and was a Big Brother to him, looking after him and finding work for him and trying to make him happy. It wasn't long after that before he had three other waifs sharing his rooms and meals.

Other kind-hearted people heard of what he was doing, took an interest in his charitable work and a little home was secured for the family.

That was the beginning of the "Knowles Boys"



REGINA ROTARY CAR IN VICTORY LOAN DRIVE

International President Pidgeon in Front Seat

Home of Winnipeg which now comprises a tract of forty acres of land and several houses where as many as 100 boys frequently are taken care of. These boys are recruited from the streets and the Juvenile court, and are of a dozen different nationalities and a dozen different religions. Many boys who have been in this home have been helped to a happy and successful manhood.

In looking around for some worthy work to do, the Rotary Club of Winnipeg decided to help the Knowles Boys' Home. It was found that good use could be made of \$15,000 to place the home on a proper running basis and the Rotarians of Winnipeg decided to set aside three days to raise the money. They met with generous response upon the part of the people of the city and at noon of the third day, the reports showed that \$16,000 had been raised.

In writing about the campaign, President Duncan Cameron of the Rotary club said: "It would have done your heart good to have seen the enthusiasm displayed and to have realized from the looks of those taking part in the campaign that their hearts were filled with joy because they were giving the service that Rotarians have learned how to give. This is only the beginning of our work with these boys. It is our intention to be Big Brothers to them. Most of the members who took a most active part in the campaign seemed to regret it very much when it was so quickly finished."

DUBUQUE SECURES \$121,400 FOR MILITARY ROAD

Thru the activities of the Rotary Club of Dubuque \$121,400 has been secured for the permanent improvement of the military road between Dubuque and Cascade, a distance of about thirty miles. The Rotarians a short time ago learned that by quick action this money might be secured, and filed with the Board of Supervisors of the County a written guarantee to raise \$25,000 on condition that the Supervisors appropriate \$24,100 for the same purpose. This was done.

The Iowa law requires the state to contribute as much as the county for good roads. The national law makes available from the United States treasury, upon recommendation of the State Highway Commission (which was secured) an amount equal to that of the county and state, combined. These three funds with the \$25,000 guaranteed by the Rotary Club made a total of \$121,400.

The members of the Rotary club are largely responsible for the building of the Hawkeye Highway between Dubuque and Dyersville, a distance of 30 miles, upon which about \$150,000 has been spent within the last few years. The work is nearing completion. Great credit is given to Rotarian Pete Smith who "talked, ate and slept" Hawkeye Highway for eight months.

ROTARIANS GET 95 PER CENT TO SIGN FOOD CARDS

In a total of 14,734 families in San Joaquin County, California, 14,004 food pledge card signatures were secured largely thru the efforts of the Rotary Club of Stockton. Rotarian Arthur O. Kuehnstead was county campaign manager and county publicity director for the campaign. All of the business men in Stockton responded to the demand made upon them for cooperation.

SYRACUSE CLAIMS TO HAVE REAL SINGING CLUB

Rotarian M. P. Frisbie is authority for the statement that the Rotarians of Syracuse, N. Y., have a real singing club, not a club which merely makes a lot of noise but one which sings with both melody and enthusiasm. Great credit for this condition is given to Harry Barnhart and the training which he gave many of the Rotarians in the work of the community chorus in preparing for weekly entertainments at the mobilizing camp where about 30,000 soldiers were quartered during the summer and fall. The Syracuse Rotarians are especially proud of the way they sing *America* and war songs. It is felt in the Syracuse club that the presence at their meetings during these months of many boys in khaki helped not only to make them better singers but brought them in closer touch with the activities of the government and made them realize more keenly their interest in the war.

CONSCRIPTION DINNER TO CELEBRATE CLUB ANNIVERSARY

When the Rotary Club of Columbia, S. C., celebrated its second anniversary, it had a conscription dinner. The underlying thought of the evening's program was that of drafting everybody present to live a life in accordance with the principles and spirit of Rotary, this thought being brought out again and again in impressive manner.

Among the many guests who came to help celebrate the fact that the Rotary club was one year old, was the commanding general from Camp Jackson, Major Charles J. Bailey, who was accompanied by twenty other officers.

A telegram was sent to President Wilson expressing confidence in his leadership and pledging continued loyal support.

Six new members were taken into the club during the evening and the Rotary Code of Ethics was read to them as a part of their introduction.

EL PASO ROTARY ESTABLISHES CITY COLLEGE

Perhaps the most noteworthy achievement of the past year in El Paso Rotary is the establishment of the College of the City of El Paso. The movement to establish this was started by the Rotary club about a year ago and the college opened last fall with an attendance of more than fifty, offering courses in arts and science, commerce, and a normal course. It is housed at present in the new high school building and in the School of Mines of the State University. The faculty of both of these institutions form part of the faculty of the college. In addition to the courses mentioned, the City College also offers courses in music, military training, and Red Cross work. There are night courses also included.

Among other things for which El Paso Rotary deserves and is given credit are the following: fathering and financing the Boy Scout movement; stimulating the movement to plant trees and beautify the city; bringing the Chautauqua to El Paso at popular prices; giving scholarships to the School of Mines; starting the movement to place sign boards on the roads for a radius of 100 miles of the city; cooperating with the Chamber of Commerce in its big movements, including the soliciting of funds for the Y. M. C. A. building; re-establishing the severed relations

with Mexico thru the new Juarez Chamber of Commerce; starting the movement for a free international bridge between El Paso and Juarez; campaign for the Liberty Bond issues, etc.

The club has overcome a prejudice that had existed for some time because of the belief that it was a close corporation and a clannish and selfish organization.

OKLAHOMA COLLECTS 11,000 BOOKS FOR CAMP LIBRARY

Books to the number of 11,000 and an avalanche of magazines were collected by the Oklahoma City Rotary Club to help equip the library for the soldiers at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill. The call came to the city for the books and the Rotary club took the initiative in responding, the president appointing a committee and putting them to work at once.

The city was divided into districts. Each member of the committee was assigned preliminary work, such as newspaper publicity, public school cooperation, church cooperation, advertising automobile service, etc.

The citizens were notified to place their donation of books and magazines on their front porches at a certain hour Sunday afternoon and that afternoon sixty automobiles, carrying Boy Scouts to collect the books, and carrying banners which read "Help fill the Car," started out. By five o'clock a freight car loaned by the Rock Island Railroad to transport the books to the camp was filled.

The secret of the success was the enthusiasm with which the Rotarians entered into the work and inspired others, the generous publicity given by newspapers, etc., and the sympathy of the public. There was not a cent of expense incurred in any part of the work.

CHRISTMAS BOXES SENT BY MOLINE TO 700 SOLDIERS

Every boy who has gone into active military service from Moline, Ill., was sent a Christmas box by the Moline Rotary Club. The committee packed and mailed nearly 700 boxes.

The Rotary club took an active part in the Liberty Loan Campaign and the Y. M. C. A. and War Camp Community Recreation Fund Campaign.

As an aid in developing community service activity among the Rotarians, every member of the club has been given by the officers a copy of the book, "A Thin Volume," by Rotarian Jacob Perkins, formerly of Sioux City.

HALIFAX SENDS CHRISTMAS "SMOKES" TO SOLDIERS

Money was contributed at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Halifax to send Christmas "smokes" to the 258 men of the Nova Scotian units who are at the front. The collection was taken after a stirring talk by Professor McRae on the needs of the soldiers, and their appreciation of tobacco.

BARTLESVILLE HAS WAR CLEARING HOUSE

The Rotary Club of Bartlesville inaugurated a clearing house plan to operate in connection with war work activities which has been so successful that it has been recommended to other Rotary clubs by the 11th district Committee on Army Camp Activities. The plan is to have a

permanent board on war work, composed of representatives of the leading communities. This board acts as a clearing house in all plans for raising money for war purposes, thus avoiding a duplication of effort and the probability of inefficient action. It has been suggested in Bartlesville that no war fund be raised except thru this board. The plan is already in operation in some communities outside of the 11th Rotary district.

BINGHAMTON HELPS TO GET 2,800 SOLDIERS ADOPTED

Every one of the 2,800 soldiers and sailors that have gone into active service from Broome County, N. Y., of which Binghamton is the chief city, has been adopted by a citizen who has agreed to write two letters every month to his boy and send him a small gift package every month. This work is the result of the suggestion of Rotarian Orson Britton and the cooperation of the Rotary Club of Binghamton in putting it over. Not one of the boys will be forgotten or overlooked during the entire war.

DENVER HAS 200 SOLDIERS AT THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving morning members of the Denver Rotary Club met at Fort Logan, piled into automobiles with two hundred soldiers, and drove back to the city for a theatrical entertainment. At one o'clock the whole bunch went to the Albany Hotel for a big Thanksgiving dinner. Between courses there was music and other entertainment.

BUTTE ROTARIANS GIVE DANCE FOR SOLDIERS

Officers and men of the Washington Coast Artillery stationed in Butte, Mont., were guests of the Rotarians at a dance given in the high school gymnasium. The wives of Rotarians and other prominent citizens were chaperons and hostesses.

YORK ARRANGES ENTERTAINMENTS FOR SOLDIERS

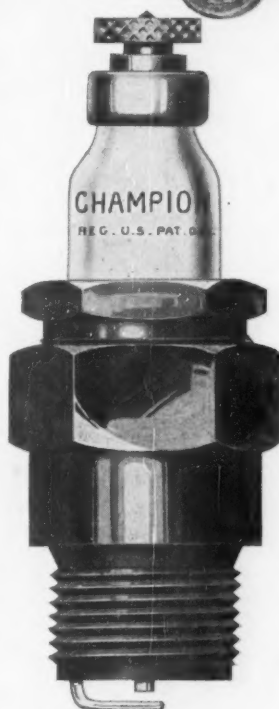
A number of the members of the York (Pa.) Rotary Club are the leading spirits in the Citizens Recreation Committee. This committee arranges entertainments for the soldiers who come to York from the regular army camp at Gettysburg. The committee has also arranged for a series of dances to be held at the Country Club to which the soldiers are invited. Other kinds of entertainments have also been provided.

BOSTON ROTARIANS HAVE 200 SOLDIERS AT DINNER

About 200 soldiers from the training camp at Ayer were guests of Rotarians at the December dinner meeting of the Boston Rotary Club. Each member was ordered to go out to the camp and get at least one soldier to bring to the meeting as his guest with the idea of the two becoming such firm friends that their friendship would continue thru the war and afterwards.

FOOD CONSERVATION DINNER BY TAMPA CLUB

One of the most successful and significant meetings in the history of Tampa Rotary was a



Heavy Stone
For High Powered Cars
\$1.25

IF YOU put your spark plugs in a vise and exerted all your strength to subject them to the greatest possible pressure, you would expect the porcelain to crumble.

Yet that's virtually what they must stand in your motor.

As you get under way, the explosions in your cylinders become so rapid that the force they exert is practically continuous.

In Champion-Toledo Dependable Spark Plugs, the shoulders of the porcelain insulators are cushioned against this tremendous pressure.

The two patented copper gaskets that protect the porcelain where the pressure comes are lined with asbestos.

That's one reason why Champions are so much more durable and dependable than ordinary spark plugs.

Get the Champion-Toledo Plug designed to serve your kind of motor (your dealer or garage man knows which one) and you have assured maximum efficiency and durability.

Be sure that the name "Champion" is on the porcelain—not merely on the box.

Champion Spark Plug Company
Toledo, Ohio

THE ROTARIAN represents QUALITY—the last word in *Circulation argument*.

For Better Bookkeeping

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"ASK YOUR STATIONER"

Rotarians!

KANSAS
CITY!!

JUNE!!!

Shortle's Albuquerque Sanatorium for Tuberculosis

Science has demonstrated that tuberculosis in its early stages can be cured under proper climatic conditions if precautions are observed in the method of living.



Albuquerque Sanatorium, situated in an ideal climate, offers every advantage to a health seeker at a moderate cost.

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Complete laboratory and X-Ray equipment for diagnostic purposes. Compression of the lung and sun-bath treatment under scientific supervision.

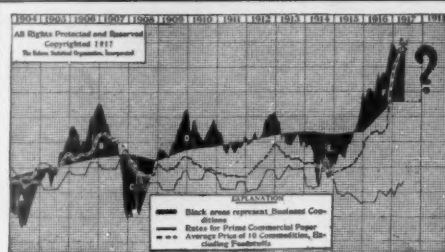
Steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights, call bells, telephones and private porches for each room. Also rooms with private baths, or bungalows if desired. Best food obtainable and extremely home-like conditions prevailing.

Situated 1 1/4 miles from Albuquerque, the largest city and best market in New Mexico.

Write for Booklet R

A. G. Shortle, M. D., Medical Director
(Rotarian)

Albuquerque Sanatorium
Albuquerque, New Mexico



What's Coming?

Babson's mercantile bulletin, which will be off the press about January 1, will carefully analyze

"The Outlook for 1918"

It will discuss the extraordinary conditions of business here and abroad.

This bulletin is of vital interest to manufacturers and merchants. Sent free on request as long as copies last.

Write at once to insure getting a copy.

Address Dept. V-13 of

Babson's Statistical Organization

Sales Offices Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of its Character in the World

By The Rotarian Poet Edgar A. Guest

Two Books of Verse

Just Folks and A Heap o' Livin'

Rhymes of the heart and home by the poet that all America reads.

Each, \$1.25 net
At All Booksellers



great food conservation dinner. The subject of increase production and conservation in consumption of foods was discussed from all angles and the publicity given the meeting has already had an effect far beyond the boundaries of the club. The Rotary club has taken the lead in planning to have patriotic meetings, entertainment of the men selected for the National Army, entertaining the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, handling the big "side show" of the society circus given for the Red Cross.

WILLIAMSPORT ROTARIANS AGREE TO EAT HALF AS MUCH

By resolution the members of the Rotary Club of Williamsport pledged themselves to "agree for ourselves and our families to use but one-half of the wheat, beef, pork and sugar that we have heretofore used." The resolution recommended this method of food conservation by every member in the city and county and also that the same plan be adopted by all the Rotary clubs in the United States.

LYNCHBURG ROTARY EDUCATES YOUNG PEOPLE

The Rotary Club of Lynchburg, Va., is helping pay the expenses of the education of a number of young people. The club is paying the school tuition and board of a young lady, the death of her near relatives having deprived her of the opportunity of completing her education. During the month of February, the club sent five young men from five adjoining counties to take a short course in agriculture, horticulture, dairying, etc., at the state school at Blacksburg.

POOR CHILDREN FEASTED BY ROTARIANS OF TULSA

The children of Tulsa who stuck thru to the end of the city beautiful contest last spring, numbering 100 white and 7 colored, were treated by the Rotary club at a great feast at the hotel. Prizes amounting to \$500 were awarded. The meeting was a bigger success than the contest had been.

CHEMICAL DINNER GIVEN BY BOSTON ROTARY CLUB

A wonderfully interesting meeting was the Chemical Dinner given in November by the Boston Rotary Club at which the achievements of the chemical engineer in the industrial advancement of the United States were celebrated and the great work done by the chemists in the present war was acknowledged. Dr. Henry P. Talbot, head of the department of chemistry of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on the work of the chemist and the industrial chemical engineer and also on the making of the future chemical engineer. Dr. Charles Herty, editor of *The Journal of Industry and Engineering Chemistry*, discussed the accomplishments of the chemists since the beginning of the present war.

CHRISTMAS CHARITY FUND RAISED BY THEATER PARTY

Instead of drawing on the treasury of the club to meet the numerous requests for money around the holiday season, the Omaha Rotary Club gave a theater party. The club bought out the entire house for one performance and all

In the final analysis *Quality* and *Buying Power* are what make circulation valuable—THE ROTARIAN represents both.

A Combination with Significance

Wear a United States flag—only with 48 stars and 13 stripes. Under this a Rotary Button.

We make both—beautifully enameled, and truthful in detail—

Popular prices—several qualities and sizes—all stamped—M10K or M14K—

Look for the stamp.

THE MILLER JEWELRY COMPANY

GREENWOOD BLDG., 6th & VINE

CINCINNATI - - - OHIO

Cliff Miller, President—Rotarian

of the tickets were turned over to the club for its disposal. The tickets were sold from the Rotary office. The entire house was sold out. The affair furnisht a happy social gathering for the Rotarians and their friends and netted a considerable sum for charity.

ATTENDANCE CONTEST PRIZE HELPS CHARITY FUND

The quarterly attendance contest in the Rotary Club of Kansas City (Kan.) which closed in December was made use of to help in charitable work. The losing team was to have paid for a dinner for the winners but the winners donated the money to the Orphan Children's Home.

The Rotary club took successful charge of the campaign to raise the city's quota for the War Camp Community Recreation Fund.

Many of the Rotarians are members of the Home Guards.

Club luncheons are being held on Tuesday and the club is enjoying meatless meetings.

CASH INSTEAD OF CHRISTMAS TREE FOR AKRON POOR

The custom of the Rotary Club of Akron of having a Christmas tree for the poor children was discontinued this year and the money that would have been used in this manner, amounting to more than \$700, was distributed to the poor thru the organized charity channels. It is believed that this plan was better under the circumstances than the plan of former years.

Four Akron Rotarians have been elected directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and at the November election seven of the fifteen members selected to write a new charter for the city were Rotarians.

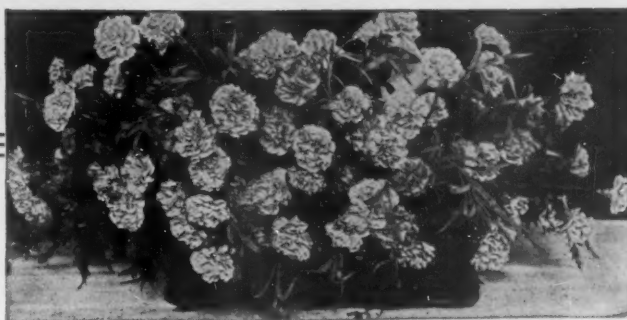
BALL GAME NETS \$750 FOR BIRMINGHAM BOYS' CLUB

The Boys' Club of Birmingham, Ala., was benefited to the amount of \$750 by a ball game played in October by teams of the Rotary club and Kiwanis club. The Boys' Club is an especial beneficiary of the Birmingham Rotarians.

MEMPHIS THEATER PARTY FOR 1,000 CHILDREN

Will M. Cressy, one of the two honorary members of the Memphis Rotary Club, recently visited that city after some months and gave a theater party to more than a thousand of the poor children of the city under the auspices of the Rotary club. Cressy is on the vaudeville circuit and three years ago, when in Memphis, he was elected the honorary member of the club. In appreciation of the honor, he gave a theater party to the orphans and poor children, making the Rotary club the sponsor for the plan. Since then he has given a similar theater party in nearly every city which he has visited which has a Rotary club.

The Rotarians saw that the children got to the theater and after they arrived Cressy saw that they were entertained. The little guests were given flowers, apples, cakes, and other good things to eat which had been donated by Rotarians. After the show the audience gathered outside the theater and had moving pictures taken of themselves. Cressy will add this film to his collection of similar parties to use



Send Flowers

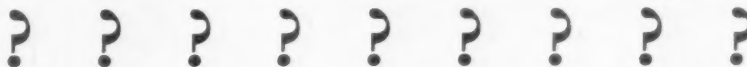
ROTARY Service in Flowers
Means

You think of her across the
Continent,
You tell your Rotary Florist,
Within an hour or two she has
your thoughts expressed in flowers.
It's done by the Rotary men.

Guaranteed Expert Service.
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When you engage a salesman to sell steel, or bonds, or to sell collars, or calico, do you pay him a fixed rate on the number of people he sees every day, or week, or month, or do you pay him according to the class of trade he must serve and his ability to meet that particular class?

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Too much camouflage is used to make quantity circulation look like quality.



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Distinctive—Neat—Different. The designs on these cases are embossed (not gold stamped) and are finished in our new Chromart Process.

Nine window case leather lined, pocket for business cards.....\$2.50
Seven window case leather lined pocket for business cards.....\$2.00



Choice either Masonic or Mystic Shrine Emblems.

Individual name and Lodge name stamped in gold leaf, extra.....\$0.25

Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfied.

A splendid gift for yourself or friend. Special prices in quantities to Lodges.

R. M. PATTERSON, (Rotarian)
175 W. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.





"WYLKEDIN" SUITS, COATS & SKIRTS

are made in Edinburgh, Scotland, from the ever-famous real Scotch Tweeds—Harris, Shetland, and St. Kilda Tweeds, and Scotch Homespuns. The name "Wylkedin" carries with it the guarantee of the materials being *all wool*. The tailoring and finish of the garments are of the highest class, one of the actual styles (New Season's List) being shown in the illustration.

Special "Trial" Offer

As an inducement to retailers, in districts where the "Wylkedin" garments are not already being sold, to give them a fair trial and prove their excellent selling powers, Alexander Wilkie offers to supply the following lot:

12 Costumes at.....	\$22.50 Ea.
12 Weathercoats at.....	17.50 Ea.
12 Scotch Tweed Skirts at.....	8.75 Ea.

The Costume Coats are lined throughout with Satin, and the Weathercoats are lined with same in Shoulders and Sleeves.

New "Wylkedin" List sent on application.
Why not try to secure a "Wylkedin" Sole Agency Appointment for your city?

ALEXANDER WILKIE

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as an argument in different cities to convince the Rotarians that they should help him give another party to the kiddies there.

MILWAUKEE GIVES DINNER TO CITY BOY FARMERS

A wonderful meeting was held when the Milwaukee Rotary Club entertained at dinner the 200 school boys who went to work on farms last spring and summer. The Rotarians were pleased at the splendid record made by the boys practically all of whom were successful in their farm ventures. Each boy was presented with a certificate and a medal. Allen Albert was the speaker of the evening.

ORPHAN BOYS ENTERTAINED BY SACRAMENTO

Fifty-four orphan boys were entertained at luncheon by the Sacramento Rotary Club. This was a part of the program of the Big Brother movement in the Rotary club. The boys enjoyed the food, enjoyed the entertainment, and listened attentively to the few talks. Each member of the club was expected to bring one boy as his particular guest.

ROTARIANS HELP MAKE SAN JOSE A NEAR DRY CITY

The common council of San Jose, which is a Rotary council, past an ordinance abolishing saloons in the city January 1st. The ordinance was submitted to a popular vote and carried by large majority. After January 1st the sale of liquor will be confined to six wholesale liquor stores and eight hotels and restaurants where it can be secured with meals between 11 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock in the evening.

The San Jose Rotary Club is still leading in attendance percentage in District No. 13 altho Berkeley is a close second.

CALIFORNIA CLUBS ORGANIZE BOWLING LEAGUE

An inter-city bowling league among the Rotary clubs of California has been organized, consisting of Sacramento, San Jose, Oakland, Fresno, Los Angeles and Stockton. Frank Ziegler, manufacturing jeweler, of Stockton, captain of the Stockton Rotary bowling team, has offered a prize for the winning team.

JOPLIN TAKES CHARTER TO CARTHAGE CLUB

Thirty-one members of the Rotary Club of Joplin visited Carthage in November and turned over to the newly organized Rotary Club of Carthage its charter in the International Association. Prior to the meeting there was a parade thru the business section. The delegation was headed by Frank W. Sansom, president of the Joplin club.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN BECOMES AN ACTIVE ROTARIAN

William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State of the United States, recently was made an active member of the Rotary Club of Lincoln, Neb. On one of his visits to his home town he attended the meeting of the Lincoln Rotary Club and during the meeting said to Secretary

"C & C"
(Cantrell & Cochrane's)
Ginger Ale

*The
Champagne
of Ireland*

Over fifteen centuries ago St. Patrick's Well in Dublin was famous throughout Ireland.

Today the waters of this historic well are drunk the world over in "C & C" Ginger Ale.

"C & C" has the life, the sparkle, the delicious crispness of champagne, without the fire.

See that you have "C & C" at the Club weekly luncheon and the monthly dinner and order in a dozen of "C & C" for your home.

Made by CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Ltd.

(Established 1852)
DUBLIN & BELFAST

Agents for U.S.A., Messrs. Edward & John Burke, Ltd., 616-620 West 46th St. NEW YORK.
who will give full information to Rotarians as to nearest point from which to obtain supplies



ROTARIANS

**KEITH'S
FINE
PAPERS**

for correspondence purposes, are for people who are "correspondingly" correct in whatever they do.

Ask your dealer for "Keith's Parchment Bond"

**American Papeterie
Company**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
ALBANY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Janssen wants to see you!

The Famous "Hofbrau"

Broadway and Thirtieth Street,
NEW YORK

Quaintest Place in America

A Wonderful Restaurant

August Janssen, Rotarian

Charles Strader that he thought Rotary the greatest organization in the country and while he was an honorary member of several clubs he would like to be an active member. Strader reported this fact to the membership committee and, in due course of time, Mr. Bryan was invited to become an active member. He expressed great appreciation of the privilege and said that he would attend the meetings whenever in Lincoln and would report his attendance at meetings of other Rotary clubs so that he could get credit in his home club.

Rotarian Bryan was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Ottawa, Ill., in November. He laid particular emphasis upon the power of the Rotary organization.

Rotarian Lady

(Air—Juanita)

Rotarian Lady,
Offer we our greeting song
To each fair lady,
And with welcome strong;
Round our hearts you're twining
Innocent, yet potent spells,
And your eyes' bright shining
Now our capture tells.

Lady, Rotary Lady,
Ah! you thrill us with delight;
Dearest Rotary Lady,
You've our hearts tonight.

The above words to the familiar old air of "Juanita" were sung at the annual Ladies' Night banquet of the Evansville Rotary club. One of the principal speakers at the meeting was Lieutenant Paul Perigord, French army, who spoke of his experience of nearly three years active warfare in France.

PINE BLUFF ROTARIANS ORGANIZE BOY SCOUTS

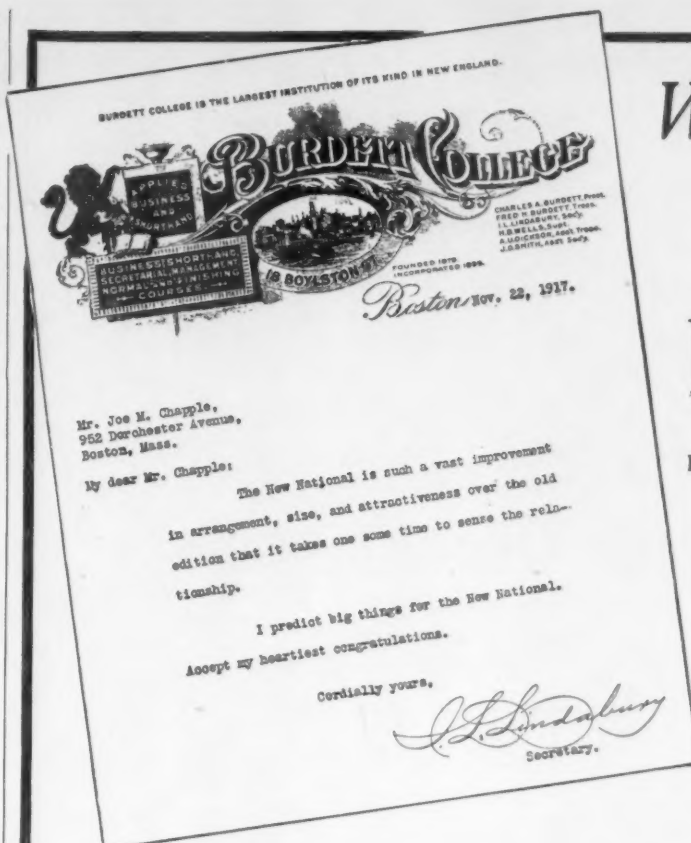
The Rotary Club of Pine Bluff, Ark., is organizing a troop of Boy Scouts. Rotarian Sol Klarberg has been recommended for Scout Master. Interest in work among the boys was stimulated by a recent talk to the club by Rotarian C. J. Atkinson of New York, chairman of the International Committee on Work Among the Boys.

The Rotarians have undertaken to provide means for uniforming and arming the Home Guards.

A committee is cooperating with the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations for the conservation and preservation of fruit.

DUBUQUE MEETINGS AT COLLEGES ARE POPULAR

The Rotary Club of Dubuque is continuing a custom started last spring when a supper meeting was held with the faculty and students of Epworth Seminary and prominent citizens on the college campus at Epworth, a town 20 miles west of Dubuque. Since then the club has held similar meetings at three other colleges in the city and nearby and has accepted an invitation to visit another. These meetings are developing many pleasant acquaintances and friendships and the Rotarians feel that good results are bound to follow. The custom will be continued during the coming year.



Why We Did It!

The
NATIONAL
MAGAZINE
Mostly About People
Edited by
Rotarian JOE MITCHELL CHAPPLE

appeared in December in a handsome new form—pages enlarged to the popular size. The change was made to permit a more pleasing editorial treat-

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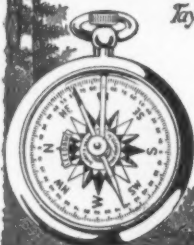
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Is the World Turning Socialist?

(Continued from Page 4.) —neutrals as well as belligerents—are voluntarily meeting their governments in a spirit of self-denial. In certain countries of Europe the governments have prescribed uniforms for their citizens and the citizens of every class have accepted them with smiles. Does this establish more than the slightest probability they would do so in time of peace?

A second complication is that all this reflects the irregularity of voluntary service. In the field which is most important of all not even autocratic Germany has been able to achieve the regularity which socialism would require. This is the field of fixing prices and the plain truth of the matter is that no single government has succeeded in fixing prices rigidly even as a war measure.

In other words, neither autocracy nor republic is able to command that "common estimate of value," which is price. If the people want sugar and there is friendship in the world, or influence, or any equivalent of money, or leadership, or fear, some will have sugar no matter what the law may say. The experience of price-fixing so far in this war, instead of justifying the hope that government can evoke uniformity as the socialist would have it evoked, illustrates plainly that what is called human nature is too elusive for any government to manage even in time of world crisis.

In Russia and Germany

Is the war increasing the number of socialists? Unquestionably in certain countries.

Russia is a human flood, for centuries pent up by a medieval absolutism. The dam has broken. How the waters will flow no man can tell.

There is much in the situation, however, that is distinctly favorable to socialism. Ignorance and distraction prevent the people from penetrating its self-deceptions. Long, long years of injustice have whetted the human appetite to grab. Socialism is opposed to this war; hence German agents, who they represent the antithesis of socialism at home, are feeding its promises to the Russians. No one can doubt, it seems to me, that as communism throve thru the French Revolutions, socialism is thriving thru the revolutions in Russia.

Germany presents a situation strikingly unlike that in Russia. By the distribution of representation in the Bundesrath, by the upbuilding of military authority, by the direction of the universities, as we all know now, the oligarchy in Germany has held social reform in check. Public ownership has been forwarded to strengthen the state. Management by the government has been as highly developed as anywhere among the nations. But those phases of social progress which would upbuild the individual or permit the individual to choose for himself have all made their way with the greatest difficulty.

Gathering 'Round a Standard

Among German reformers one group has been coherent, persistent, independent. With understandable policy, the other progressives had gathered 'round that group as a center. So the whole company which cast 3,260,000 votes in 1907, whether trades unionists, or social democrats, or franchise reformers, or social workers of other classes, or socialists, have all been known as socialists. To-day, after three years of war, they are still serving under the one banner. By every human probability many of those who wear

the uniform must be expected to give allegiance.

Socialist strength has been increased in Norway, Sweden and France by affiliations somewhat similar tho not identical. This it is that accounts for the socialist representations in the cabinets of Scandinavia and France—they are regarded as concessions to the large cause of social reform rather than to socialism alone. And in these countries, as in Germany, it has been entirely possible that the powerful fellowship in arms against present social injustice might swallow socialism whole if that should prove to be necessary to rout the junkers, the Tories, the aristocrats, the industrial barons, the plunderbund, by whatever name you choose to know them.

This same magnetism has long been increasing the number of socialists in the British Isles and America. It is much to be doubted if William Morris cared half a farthing for the abolishment of capital; what concerned him and made him a tower of strength for socialism was the industrial slavery he saw all about him. In the United States there is a young heir to a whole city of carpet mills, whose purse has paid many a bill for socialism in his country. It is the squalor of the families of his own workmen that has stirred him to the depths of his soul, not a theory for the elimination of private property.

Support has been drifting to socialism in these two countries from a dozen different directions. Minneapolis elected a socialist mayor because the voters were "just tired of the two old parties." English restlessness over holdings like that of the Duke of Westminster was making socialists by the thousand. With the decline of the progressive party in the United States, it became fashionable to be "an out and out socialist." Intellectuals everywhere were beginning to talk of socialism as "the only thoroughgoing reform."

A General Gain Checked

I do not like to think what might have happened if this trend had not been checked. It is checked now, I believe, and the interest grows when you consider that it is the socialists themselves who have checked it.

From their own point of view they have been overplaying their hand against "capital." Their argument is easy to follow:

Is there a strike? Blame "Capital." Is there an increase of wages? Blame "Capital" that it is not twice as great. Is there an epidemic of measles? Blame "Capital" because the services of the doctor are not free. Is there a war? Blame—

Well, there is a war, such a war as men have never known, for such a hazard as has never before been pledged. Money has played a part in it, to be sure, as ambition, secret diplomacy, geography, trade, old rivalries, and a thousand prejudices have played their part, also. But men normally minded see something in the world war more than any or all of these lesser agencies.

They see in it a fight to a finish between two age-long antagonists—Might and Honor, Absolutism and Free Government, Materialism and Christ.

In the United States and Great Britain they have set themselves solemnly to fighting it thru to a decision. If ever men were in no mood to be told that money was their one inspiration it is the men of these two countries now spending their treasure and pouring out their blood for values of the soul.

Against socialism the reaction was certain,



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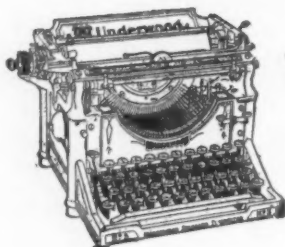


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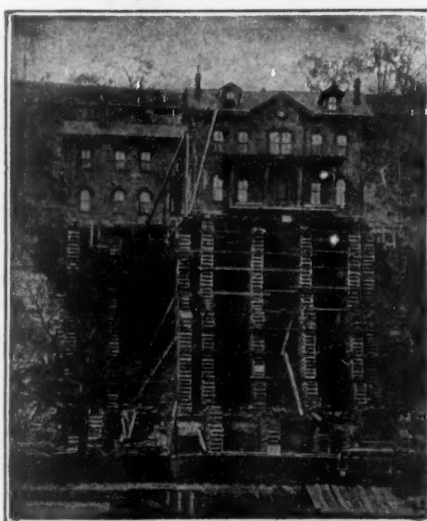
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therefore, to be powerful. But the socialists had not yet done their worst. They had yet to preach the extraordinary doctrine that the world had outgrown national patriotism, that Belgium, Serbia, and Poland had no quarrel with Germany and Austria, that there was a "splendid internationalism" that made Turkey Belgium's brother, that for the socialist there was a loyalty superior to the German cry of "Self defense" and the Ally answer of "A World Made Safe."

From the beginning of the war this blindness has undermined the pretensions of socialism. "Internationalism" became a by-word in its own German, French and English councils. The suspicion grew that it could be interpreted only in terms of aid and comfort to the German cause.

Dozens of leaders and hundreds of thousands of followers fell away from its colors. In Norway, Sweden, France, Great Britain and the United States, the very tidings of socialist success in Russia hastened the withdrawals. In the countries of the Allies socialism and disloyalty have come to wear the same expression.

What the balance will be at the close of the war no one can prophesy. The probabilities are clear; but they are not certainties. They forecast such a program of social change as has never been compassed in a life-time since society was born.

Markt increases in wages with markt declines in profits; the steady disappearance of a serving class; a firmer community grip upon the community interests of education, health, and recreation; best of all, a reinforcement and reconsecration of the religious life among men.

In the university and the grog-shop there will still be flashes of socialist fire. But the world will not turn to those flashes so long as the hearts of men still glow with the fire of our present sacrifice for the standards of the Master of Men.

RED CROSS SACK OF FLOUR SELLS FOR \$2,633

TRAVELING around the United States is a sack of flour milled in California which has already been sold and resold until it has netted \$2,633 for the Red Cross Fund of the Mystic Shrine. It is the intention to sell the sack of flour in every Shrine Temple in North America.

Last May, Islam Temple of San Francisco gave a benefit for the Red Cross and among the donations was a sack of flour from Rotarian Clarence F. Pratt to be given to the largest family in the parade which was held in the afternoon to advertise the entertainment.

The family winning the sack gave it back to the Temple to be raffled off for the Red Cross. It brought \$52.50 and the winner returned it to the Shrine. The next sale, also in San Francisco, netted \$281. Then the sack traveled across to Oakland and was sold there for \$70.25.

The next trip was to Honolulu but on the ship going from San Francisco the flour was raffled again and \$51.25 realized. Honolulu set a new record and put up a figure which the other Temples will have to work hard to surpass. The flour sold for \$1,036 in Honolulu. On the way back it was raffled and brought \$53.05.

In October the Fresno Shriners bought the flour for \$315 and in November the sale at Toledo netted \$323, Frank Mulholland taking a very active part in running up the total. The next sale was at Davenport, Iowa, where \$450 was realized.

The Man Who Found His Heart

(Continued from page 6.) P. knew so little of boys that he didn't even know they are eternal question boxes and that generally their questions go straight to the heart of a thing.

When the tour of the plant was finished, Thomas P. was very much interested in Jimmy the ex-tough, and Jimmy was willing to admit that Thomas P. was a pretty good old scout.

Then Thomas P. went with Jimmy to the home of the boy's aunt—his father's sister—and when that good woman learned how the judge had disposed of the case and that Jimmy was going to work for Mr. Buffins and attend school, she said she would be glad to let him live with her. She always had liked Jimmy, she said, but so long as he was allowed to run wild she hadn't felt that she could afford to have him in her home.

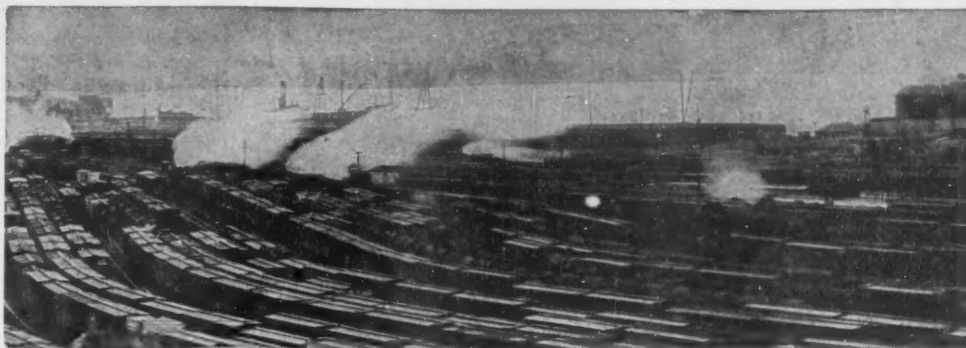
At the end of the first week, Jimmy the tough had almost disappeared. He was greatly interested in his school work and in his office work, and Thomas P. began to watch with a little pride in his eyes, as the boy poked around trying to find out things for himself, displaying that restless initiative which all boys have, altho Thomas P. didn't know it until Jimmy's presence and his interest in the boy began to take the film from before his eyes.

Then they went, one glorious Sunday, to visit Jimmy's father at the greenhouses. That was a great day for Jimmy. He never dreamed there was such a beautiful world, and Thomas P. could almost see the boy's soul expanding and he felt himself growing bigger as he watched Jimmy. And Jimmy's father! He too was finding himself. Unknown to himself, perhaps it was a heritage from his own boyhood days, he had a great love for flowers and his work among them had awakened this old love. So Jimmy's father was working, was glad to work, was fond of his work, and proud of it. He already was planning to save his money and buy a little place near the greenhouses and have his own home that would be a real home for himself and Jimmy, with his sister in charge, for that good widow was having great trouble in making both ends meet.

It was a great day for Jimmy when Thomas P. took him to a meeting of the Rotary club, some two months later, when every member of the club brought to the meeting the boy whom he had officially adopted from the juvenile court. And Jimmy felt mighty proud of Thomas P. when that gentleman got up and told all those other "regular guys" how well Jimmy and his father were getting on. Jimmy might have felt proud of himself, but he didn't. He gave the credit to Thomas P. He couldn't quite understand it when Thomas P. gave Jimmy the credit for making a new man out of him; Jimmy thought it mighty funny when Thomas P. said that Jimmy had helped him find his own heart and learn that it wasn't all dried up and hard.

Now this is what may be called a typical case, not exaggerated but just picked out at random from the records of a large city. The city of Jimmy Huckins happens to be Toledo. In Toledo, the Rotary club has been trying to help children, especially boys. Two years ago the work was started of helping every crippled child in the city secure an education and hospital care and artificial legs and arms when possible.

While engaged in this work, which took them into all sorts of homes as well as into the hospitals, the Rotarians learned that rarely were



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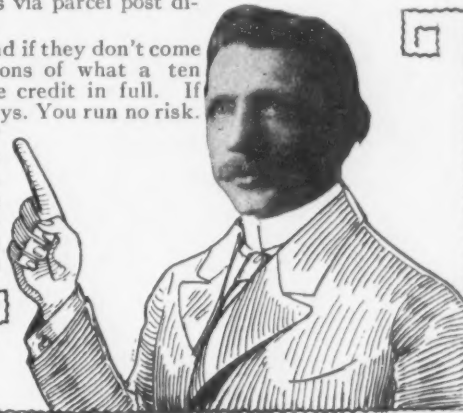
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like to know.

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Hotel Brunswick under same management

flowers in the poor wards. It is natural for Ro-
tarians to love flowers, and it is natural for them
to appreciate the love of others for these "smiles
of God." So the Toledo Rotarians adopted the
practice of sending, twice each week, large bou-
quets to the poor wards in the city hospitals,
as just a bit of sunshine from the Rotary club.

While working to help the little children crip-
pled in body, the Rotarians quickly learned that
there were many others crippled in mind, needing
treatment just as much as the other kind of
cripples. And so, every week, ten Rotarians
are assigned to go to the sessions of the juvenile
court to help the judge dispose of the boys'
cases and to have the boys probated to them if
that seems the wisest thing to do. After he has
once been to such a session, the Rotarian wants
to go back the next week, so enthusiastic does
he become over the possibilities of the work
and the good which he himself is getting out of
it. One of the beautiful features of this work
is the good which the men receive from their
efforts to be of service to the boys.

However the possibilities for the boy are
unlimited. He is given the chance to climb, just
at the time in life when he most needs encourage-
ment. The experience has been that very few
boys are so far gone that the seed of better things
within them will not grow into a bountiful harvest
if the soil and sunshine can be supplied from
without, and the Rotarians are supplying this
soil and sunshine in many instances. And that
seems about the best way to describe the work.

The Toledo Rotarians want to give every boy
in the community an opportunity to make good,
and thru the juvenile court work they are finding
an opportunity to put into practice the Rotary
doctrine of service. Real service must be personal
to count best. It demands the giving of some-
thing of ourselves. Once we start it, the joy of
that kind of service becomes contagious. The
mythical Thomas P. Buffins found that out.
The following little verse puts the thing in a
nutshell:

*When a bit of sunshine hits you
At the passing of a cloud,
And a fit of laughter gets you
And your spine is feeling proud;
Don't forget to up and fling it
At some soul that's feeling blue;
For the moment that you fling it,
It's a boomerang to you.*

The big boys of the Toledo Rotary Club are
learning that this is all true. They are finding
out that from the sunshine they are spreading
thus to some dark places, they are receiving
the greatest of all dividends—happiness that
comes from making others happy.

Every Rotary club has the opportunity to
spread sunshine the same way and to receive the
same dividends. The boy is very close to the
heart of Rotarians. Rotary wants every boy
to have the opportunity to make a man of him-
self. That club may be overlooking a golden
opportunity if, at the end of every year, it has
not made it possible for some boy to say that
he has been shown the path to manhood, and
helped to travel in that path, thru the leadership,
friendly help, and wise counsel of a bunch of good
fellows like the Rotarians.

Charlie Hartmann, law partner of Frank
Mulholland, started this juvenile court work for
the Toledo Rotarians, and if any Rotary club
wants any specific information as to how the
big work can be carried on, Charlie will be
mighty glad to tell all he knows about it.

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George Kercher (Member Rotary Club) Sec'y
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Drowning Prussia's Dream of World Domination

(Continued from page 16) duction of ships. Inevitably there was conflict of opinion and divergence of views. The whole country, with its hundred millions of people, was in the throes of a birth ushering it into a new era, struggling to adjust itself to a radical change that reacted upon all phases of industrial and social life. The evolving of mass efficiency out of a nation of individual initiatives was a tremendous task.

The rulers of Germany, basing their conclusions upon their knowledge of a people submitting to a government of military autocracy, were confident that the United States could not make the change in time to be of much value to the democracies of Europe. They were wrong just as they were wrong in their estimates of the peoples of other lands. The evolution of mass efficiency in the United States has proceeded at a pace to surprise everyone, even the most optimistic.

Reorganization Necessary

In the very beginning of that new birth the Shipping Board came into existence and began its work, and the most difficult part of its work—the planning, the designing, the training of men for practically every phase of its activities—had to be done while the whole country was undergoing its transformation. Experiments had to be made; conflicting opinions had to be harmonized or adjudicated; changes in the personnel of the Board and the Fleet Corporation had to be made when it became apparent that friction was delaying the work. There was the wooden-ship-Denman—steel-ship-Goethals controversy that made a reorganization of the two concerns necessary. At the time that Hurley was made chairman of the Board to succeed William Denman, Rear Admiral Capps was made general manager of the Fleet Corporation to succeed Goethals. Recently Admiral Capps resigned on account of poor health and was succeeded by Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris, chief of the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks; Harris was detailed to the new position by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. As we go to press the news has been given out that Admiral Harris has resigned and Mr. Piez has succeeded him.

Solving the Labor Problem

Not long ago the Emergency Fleet Corporation was reorganized for the purpose of speeding up construction work. When designs were completed and numbers of contracts were let, the members of the Shipping Board concluded that the actual building of the ships was a matter which could best be looked after by business men rather than by naval officers. Builders had complained of the delays occasioned by official red tape to which they were not accustomed in their dealings with business men in commercial life.

Then Charles A. Piez of Chicago was made vice-president of the Fleet Corporation and given entire control of steel ship construction. Mr. Piez was drafted from his civil life position of president of the Link Belt Company. James Heyworth, also of Chicago, one of the largest building contractors of the United States, was commandeered and made assistant general manager of the Fleet Corporation and given entire control of wooden ship construction; he succeeds Rear Admiral Bowles, retired.

One of the greatest problems to be faced was



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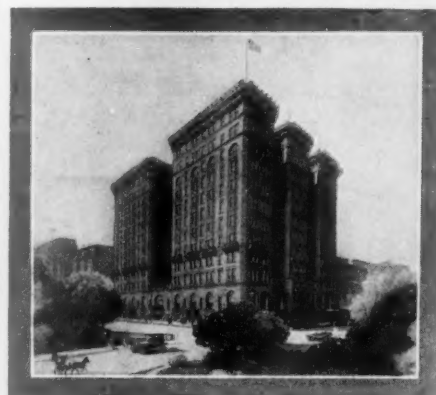
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that of securing an adequate supply of labor. Building ships has been a work that has required a particular kind of skilled labor. The supply of such labor in the United States was limited. If the fabricated ship experiments prove successful a large part of the labor problem will be solved. It was estimated that on December 1st there were about 250,000 men employed in approximately 100 shipyards on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts. There was need for 300,000 more. One of the biggest tasks of the Fleet Corporation is to secure those 300,000 men.

Exemptions for Skilled Workmen

Various steps have been taken to find an adequate force of skilled workmen. A bureau has been established within the Shipping Board, and known as the Industrial Service Department. Its duty is to locate and employ shipbuilders or men skilled in allied work; to distribute the men to the various shipyards where they are needed; to look after the housing problem, which is one of the serious kindred problems; to meet the competition of private concerns desiring skilled work of this nature. The labor problem has been solved. The labor difficulty has been pretty well smoothed out now, except in the matter of quantity.

The Government has realized that a mistake was made in not providing in the draft law for the exemption of certain classes of workers required for the conduct of war industries. One of these classes is shipbuilders. Hundreds of young men have been taken into the army who will make good soldiers but who could serve their country more efficiently as workers in shipyards. It has been arranged that skilled men in this kind of work will be placed in the deferred class in the next draft. The Shipping Board officials believe that if this is done the present scarcity of skilled shipbuilders will be overcome very shortly. The drafted men who take advantage of the exemption will be working under government supervision, more or less, and will remain at work in the shipyards during the period of the war. The War Department also has agreed to return ship workers who have been drafted.

The shutting down of construction work of different kinds, at the request of the Government, is releasing more skilled workmen for ship construction—such as bridge building, structural iron work, etc.

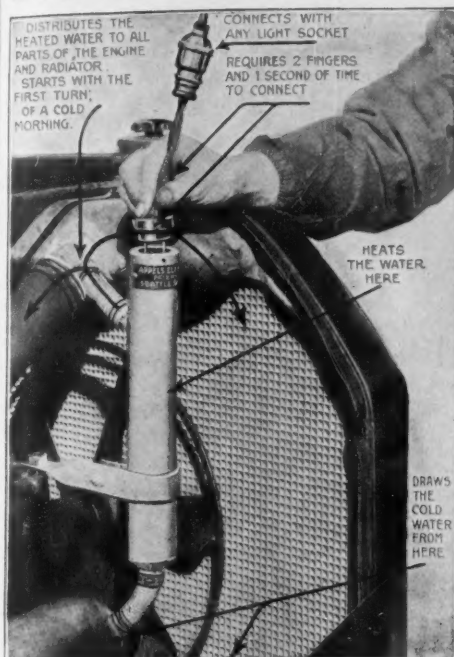
Building Ships at Night

Shipbuilding by night, as well as by day, is under way at some yards, the work after daylight hours being performed by electric light. As rapidly as men are available for the shift system, every ship yard will be working twenty-four hours a day.

The Shipping Board has asked Congress for greater power, especially to prevent extortionate ocean freight rates, but Senator Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, who was largely responsible for the passage of the original legislation creating the Shipping Board, does not anticipate that many changes will be made or needed.

"I do not expect important changes in the law at this session of Congress," said Mr. Fletcher. "We will have to grant more money for shipbuilding. Development of ample shipping facilities is of first importance in the conduct of the war. We already have waited too long. Had the shipping (Continued on page 40)

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(Continued from page 38) legislation been passed in 1913, when first urged, we could have built steel ships at a cost of \$45 a ton. Now we are making contracts at \$150 a ton. Materials are high, labor is high, everything is high."

So the work goes on of building ships with which to drown Prussia's dream of world dominion; it goes on, not so fast as Americans would like, perhaps not so fast as it might or as it will when the machinery gets in smooth running order; but it goes on fast enough to make certain that the Prussian dream will be strangled.

Lesson of History

Human history shows that no ambitious king, emperor, general, or people has been able to dominate the world unless in possession of control of the sea in addition to enormous military power on land.

The ancient Persians, in spite of their great military strength, were unable to achieve their ambition to dominate the world, because the navies of the small Grecian peoples stood in the way.

Carthage could not extend, or even maintain her position as a world dominating power when the control of the sea passed from her into the hands of the young Roman republic.

The dismemberment of the Roman Empire began when her fleets were no longer powerful enough to protect her outlying island colonies or rapidly transport her armies to the defense of distant possessions, and bring grain and other foods from Egypt and Africa and other lands to feed her millions of non-supporting people.

In the wars which Louis XIV waged to become the master of Europe, practically every country was self-sustaining. Armies were small, actually and in comparison with the populations. The armies of a Marlborough could be maintained on the continent to help Austria and Savoy and Spain fight against France, for the English navy kept open the sea lanes and the supply of men and food and war supplies was kept up until the power of Louis was broken.

A hundred years ago, in the Napoleonic wars, it was the navy and the merchant ships of Britain which made possible the continuation of the long struggle of the rest of Europe against the would-be-conqueror of the world; until the opposition, often defeated, at last grew strong enough to overthrow the Little Corporal.

Insurance Against Prussianism

So history shows that the warrior or the nation which hopes to dominate the world by military force must have control of the sea. The rulers of Germany, the masters of the German people, know this; they know that Germany cannot rule the world, that *Deutschland uber alles* will remain a catch phrase, unless German sea control is added to German military land power. Their outcry against what they call British "navalism" is political camouflage. It is designed to conceal the fact that the real cause of their hatred of Britain is their knowledge that British naval power stands between them and their dream of world dominion.

Every ship which the United States builds—war vessel or merchant—is another insurance policy for the whole world that the brutal, immoral military power of Prussianism shall not conquer and rule every land and every people.

Prussianism cannot conquer and rule the world unless it controls the sea. It is part—and a big part—of Uncle Sam's share in the war to see that Prussianism does not control the sea.

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